Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class travelling salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—By Jacob Rinel, of Decatur ... [illegible]

WANTED—By W. W. Bostwick & Co. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A man as travelling salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced Canvassers ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good varnisher, immediately ... [illegible]

WANTED—An active, tidy youth ... [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced salesman ... [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Three active men ... [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents ... [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An experienced laundress ... [illegible]

WANTED—Seamstress, with sewing machine ... [illegible]

WANTED—A neat and tidy lady from the country ... [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Two neat, tidy American, German or Norwegian women ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook; also, a second girl ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl of 14 to 16 years of age ... [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced laundress ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl understanding general housework ... [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To inform soldiers who enlist ... [illegible]

WANTED—To hire $2,500 from first hands ... [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a retail stock of drugs ... [illegible]

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 ... [illegible]

WANTED—Old broken, also good watches ... [illegible]

WANTED—I have a few thousand dollars ... [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange ... [illegible]

WANTED—To ask the ladies to give their ... [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase 200,000 good, hard ... [illegible]

WANTED—Your Destiny ... [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Any time before May ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Three rooms for ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two furnished ... [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—A house and lot north of ... [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—Suite of unfurnished rooms ... [illegible]

8 Eldridge-court.—A suite of front, unfurnished rooms, with good board.

14 Adams-st.—A suite of rooms, furnished ... [illegible]

19 South Green-st.—One-half block from ... [illegible]

20 Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington-sts. ... [illegible]

36 Park-av.—A pleasant front parlor and ... [illegible]

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. ... [illegible]

72 West Madison-st.—A few ladies or gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

100 West Jackson-st.—A few boarders may be accommodated ... [illegible]

100 Adams-st.—To rent, with board ... [illegible]

128 North State-st.—Two pleasant ... [illegible]

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

154 Ohio-st., between Wells and LaSalle ... [illegible]

185 Wabash-av.—Desirable furnished front rooms, with board. Also, day board.

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan ... [illegible]

235 Illinois-st.—A neatly furnished front ... [illegible]

276 West Randolph-st.—A pleasant front ... [illegible]

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren ... [illegible]

293 Michigan-st.—To let, a handsome ... [illegible]

297 Michigan-st.—Two handsome rooms ... [illegible]

302 Ohio-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms to rent with board.

979 Wabash-av.—A front room on first floor with board, in a private family ... [illegible]

1123 Prairie-av.—Two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife ... [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL—Rooms to let ... [illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near Prairie-av. ... [illegible]

WEST SIDE.—Two very desirable front ... [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Rooms, with board, by a gentleman ... [illegible]

Pianos.

WANTED—A first-class piano in exchange ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—New and second-hand pianos ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class piano ... [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—Permanent ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two Protestant girls ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a highly respectable widow ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress ... [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As manager of a ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good barber ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class engineer ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Martyrs and Heroes of Illinois ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass for a ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new work ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Zachary ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "THE BOYS IN BLUE" ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "RINGLET'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE" ... [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—The popular ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware, stoves and tinware ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 flouring mill ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The subscriber, wishing to change ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A first-class ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Oyster room, confectionery and fruit store ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—An interest in the best paying business ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, lease, fixtures and good will of a grocery store ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, saloon and restaurant ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A grocery store, in a good location ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice stock of groceries ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three first-class groceries ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—We will give a splendid chance ... [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—A practical, experienced bookkeeper ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To establish a lucrative manufacturing business ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A commission house ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With cash capital of ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a business that ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $2,000 to $3,000 ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To join me in ... [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—A young girl, 14 years old ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—I will thank the party who ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—Will Miss ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—Two young men ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—Wanted—A black brilliant ... [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—By two ... [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868. NUMBER 213.

THE NEWS.

Gold was steady in New York yesterday, closing at 140¼.

It is proposed to build a railroad from Canton to Elyria, Ohio, to connect at the latter place with the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad.

Eugene Casserly, Democratic Senator elect from California, is termed a "Yellow Republican" by the straight-out Democrats, who excuse it by claiming he was forced.

The Copperheads of the Third Senatorial District of Illinois are looming up a candidate for the fall election. George H. Vernell, of Jefferson, and W. M. Hundley, of Williamson, are aspirants to the field.

The President has withdrawn from the Senate the nomination of General Edward ... [illegible] ... as Collector of the Eighth Illinois District. It turned out that he was neither a bona fide resident of the State of Illinois, but belonged to Iowa.

The election in Princeville, Peoria County, ... [illegible] ... Peoria & Rock Island Railway ... [illegible]

The Saginaw *Enterprise* says that the engineering party organized for the survey of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, left that city last week for the woods. The party is composed of fourteen men. They take with them provisions for two months.

Hon. Joel Parker, at the head of the Law School in Harvard University, has tendered his resignation, in consequence of old age. Professor Parker has been connected with the University for ... [illegible]

Another name is added to the list of Republican candidates for Secretary of State of Illinois ... [illegible]

The New Orleans rebel papers are urging the appointment of Jefferson Davis to the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railway. ... [illegible]

A clergyman in Cleveland is ... [illegible]

Mrs. Deborah Cass Silliman died recently in Santa Cruz County, California, in her eighty ... [illegible]

Among the speakers who will shortly address the citizens of New Hampshire on political issues are Major General Logan and Major General ... [illegible]

The Philadelphia papers complain, and with good reason, that Wm. J. Ovens, who was tried for the murder of Lieutenant Colonel ... [illegible]

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Sentinel* says: ... [illegible]

A disgraceful row occurred last week among some students at Harvard University, ... [illegible]

The New York *Times*, in reference to a paragraph in the Albany *Journal* ... [illegible]

Mormonism once had a home in Kirtland, ... [illegible]

A Washington despatch says that it is the intention of Congress to admit Senators and Representatives from Alabama before the close of February ... [illegible]

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 29th ... [illegible]

E. Hadley, counsel for General Cole, to ... [illegible]

S. M. Roberts, consulting engineer of the ... [illegible]

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says that an attempt to establish life and accident companies ... [illegible]

A passenger train from Cincinnati on ... [illegible]

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to grant aid to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Montana, and Puget's Sound. Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution as to the expediency of extending the northern boundary of Colorado ... [illegible] ... The Reconstruction bill was taken up, and Mr. Cragin spoke in its favor. ... [illegible] ... the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Reconstruction Bill.

List of Revenue Officers Recommended for Removal by Commissioner Rollins.

Conference Committee's Report on the Cotton Tax Bill.

Debate in the House on the Bill Defining the Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

Movement to Secure the Passage of an International Copyright Law.

Alleged Improper Language of a Supreme Court Judge to be Investigated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

REVENUE OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL.

The answer of Secretary McCulloch to General Logan's resolution calling for information about officials whose removal has been recommended, ... [illegible]

WHISKEY METERS.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report favorably on the Senate amendments to the House bill for the appointment of a commission to examine whiskey meters. ... [illegible]

LONGEVITY RATIONS.

The Paymaster General has ordered ... [illegible]

NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

The House Military Committee have been considering the new articles of war drawn up by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. ... [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A renewed effort is to be made in Congress to do something towards getting an international copyright law. ... [illegible]

THE STATIONERY BUSINESS.

... [illegible]

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The new Conference Committee report on the Cotton bill provides for a repeal of the tax on our ... [illegible]

RANDALL'S CURRENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Banks further debated Randall's Currency bill to-day ... [illegible]

To the Associated Press.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

... [illegible]

A VETO REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The New York *Herald's* Washington special says: "It is reported, and pretty generally believed, that the President is determined to veto the bill suspending the further contraction of the currency ... [illegible]

WHISKEY TAX.

The *World's* Washington special says: "The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to reduce the whiskey tax ... [illegible]

SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will not act on the Supreme Court bill for some time.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment, appointed to examine into the condition of the Treasury Department, ... [illegible]

NAVAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Wyoming, bound home from the East Indies, was to leave Cape Town December 5.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Robert H. Kerr for Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

There is no longer any doubt that the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands will be defeated by the Senate.

MR. SHELLABARGER.

Speaker Colfax has received a letter from Judge Shellabarger, dated Springfield, Ohio, ... [illegible]

CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending the 25th were $3,160,000.

REVENUE.

A statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury shows a falling off in internal revenue ... [illegible]

AN INJUNCTION TO BE ASKED FOR.

Judge Black returned to this city and had a consultation with Governor Jenkins, of Georgia. ... [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SENATE.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill for holding terms of the United States District Court in the Western District of Missouri, at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to grant aid to construct the railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Montana and Puget Sound. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution as to the expediency of changing the northern boundary of Colorado ... [illegible]

Mr. PATTERSON (N. H.) moved to amend by substituting an entirely new bill ... [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, at the desire of Secretary Seward, ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS followed in a speech against the bill. ... [illegible]

Mr. Morton's claim of the power of Congress to ... [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN said Mr. Stevens spoke without authority from the Chairman of that committee ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS. Then the purpose of the Senator could only have been to interrupt the line of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN. No, sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS ... [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN. The gentleman is too skillful a debater to be troubled by a single remark ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the explanation.

Mr. HOWARD, another member of the committee, ... [illegible]

Mr. CONKLING said, as a member of the House branch of the committee, ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS recollected the attack upon the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) ... [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER. Will the Senator allow me to ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, sir. I know just where this is to go. (Laughter.)

Mr. HENDRICKS proceeded to comment upon the Senator's ... [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER. I never did agree with that distinguished authority on this point. ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS did not claim that the Senator logically stood with him two years ago, but he stood upon that guarantee clause.

Mr. SUMNER. I did.

Mr. HENDRICKS read the resolution offered by the Senator on the first day of last Congress ... [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN repelled the idea, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. HENDRICKS made an allusion to the sensitiveness of Senators on the other side.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no sensitiveness, so far as the Senator confined himself to the fact.

Mr. HENDRICKS was not stating the position of the Senator from Maine, but the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say that he had founded his position on the guarantee clause, ... [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS refused to be further interrupted ... [illegible]

Mr. HOWE secured the floor, but gave way to allow of the presentation of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill. ... [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MARSHALL, rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, a card from Major General ... [illegible]

Mr. SCOFIELD, rising to a question of privilege, ... [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN ... [illegible]

The SPEAKER asked whether there was an objection to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. PRUYN rose and asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Scofield) assumed the responsibility of stating the facts recited in the paper.

Mr. SCOFIELD said of course he did not; but he proposed to find out the truth or falsehood of the allegation.

The SPEAKER announced that the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had risen to object; but he was willing to let the resolution be offered, if it designated the Judge referred to.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the resolution was before the House.

The SPEAKER replied that it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had risen for the purpose of objecting to the resolution, but had supposed the gentleman from New York (Pruyn) to be making the objection. ... [illegible]

The SPEAKER remarked that according to the gentleman's statement, he had not objected in time.

After considerable debate,

Mr. BLAINE remarked that all the paragraph was published this morning in the Baltimore *Gazette*, giving the name of the Judge as Stephen J. Field.

Mr. JOHNSON said if this were a blow at Judge Field, he wanted the name inserted in the resolution.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that he would allow the gentleman from California to move to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Judge Field. (Laughter.)

Mr. JOHNSON declined to avail himself of the opportunity.

Mr. ... declared he had been familiar with Judge Field during all the years of the rebellion, and that there was no man truer to the Union and more in favor of the suppression of the rebellion than Judge Field.

Mr. BAKER said that such a grave charge should have a better foundation than a mere newspaper article, and that, therefore, he would vote against the resolution.

After remarks by Messrs. PHELPS and ELDRIDGE, Mr. SCOFIELD moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—Yeas, 37; nays, 115.

The resolution was then adopted—92 yeas to 37 nays—as follows:

YEAS.

[illegible]

NAYS.

[illegible]

Yeas—All Republicans. Nays—Republicans in ... [illegible]

The House resumed the consideration of the ... [illegible]

criticism of the bill by Messrs. DONNELLY, ... ORCHARD, WARD, WILSON, (Iowa) FIKE and MYERS.

Mr. WOODWARD, while declaring himself in favor of the main features of the bill, ... [illegible]

Mr. WILSON (Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said: Mr. Speaker, I have read with interest and profit the elaborate report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which accompanied the presentation of the bill to the House. The subject of which it treats is now of great gravity and high public concern. It involves issues of mighty consequence to the republic ... [illegible]

The first section of the bill provides that all the naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and receive from this government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances. ... [illegible]

I feel confident that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through whose Chairman this bill has been reported, have been actuated by a totally different purpose. ... [illegible]

These persons who come to our jurisdiction from foreign States, and complying with our laws, acquire citizenship, should and do claim the protection of this government ... [illegible]

The English doctrine of allegiance is thus stated by Blackstone: ... [illegible]

Mr. MYERS stated that the criticisms of the gentleman from Iowa were ... [illegible]

Mr. PILE expressed his fear that the bill, as it at present stood, would ... [illegible]

The amendments alluded to by Mr. Myers and ... [illegible]

... and the words "Benedict Arnold" ... [illegible]

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to take possession of the bar known as Pass a l'Outre, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and to construct a canal ... [illegible]

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill supplementary to the acts of the 3d of March, 1865, and July 13, 1866, extending the grant of three months' extra pay to volunteer officers below the grade of general who were not mustered into the services of the United States before April 30, 1865, but were mustered out thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday next.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendment to the House bill creating a board to examine whiskey meters was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution providing for the sale of iron-clads, was concurred in.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. After debate, and without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

Preparations for the State Campaign in Georgia Under the New Constitution.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Reconstruction Conventions.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Resolution Introduced Asking a Heavy Loan from Congress—Rule Adopted Limiting Members to Half-Hour Speeches—Work on the Bill of Rights Con... for the Republican Nomination for Governor Under the New Constitution—The Eighth Ohio District Heard From.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.

A preamble and resolution asking the Congress of the United States for a loan of thirty millions of dollars to aid the planting interests in the South, was referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Foster Blodgett asked for a reconsideration of the vote by which the convention refused, yesterday, to suspend the rules, so as to allow his resolution limiting the time of speech-making to be adopted. ... [illegible]

The convention went into Committee of the Whole, and the remainder of the day was spent in discussing the bill of rights ... [illegible]

The State of Georgia shall ever remain a member of the American Union ... [illegible]

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Action Yesterday on the Tax Bill—A Bit of Excitement Caused by Belligerent Delegates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.

In the convention, yesterday, Mr. Hine, Republican, offered a resolution that Gibson, Conservative, be brought to the bar of the house and reprimanded for his remarks, yesterday, about Clements.

Mr. Snead, Republican, moved that Newberne be included in the reprimand for his remarks about the President of the United States. Both motions were lost.

Mr. Hunnicutt, from the Committee on Suffrage, presented a report recommending that all persons disfranchised by Congress be disfranchised by the constitution, and that suffrage be conferred on all ... [illegible]

Verdict for Damages Against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad—Railroad Matters in the Tennessee Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 30.

A verdict was returned in the Circuit Court for $6,000 damages against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in favor of Margaret Burke, ... [illegible]

The Legislature devoted its attention to-day chiefly to railroad interests. ... [illegible]

The South Carolina Reconstruction Convention—The Per Diem Question Settled—Petitions Calling for a Loan from Congress.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—The convention to-day settled the per diem question ... [illegible]

Proceedings of the Florida Reconstruction Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 30.—In the convention, to-day, the report of the Committee on Boundaries was ordered printed. ... [illegible]

Fast Day in Alabama—Latest Move of Ex-Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

SELMA, Jan. 30.—In accordance with a recommendation ... [illegible]

EUROPE.

Destruction Caused by the Falling of a Portion of Mount Vesuvius.

Part of the French Troops in Italy Ordered Home.

Rev. Newman Hall Urges a Speedy Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Debate in the French Legislature on the New Bill for the Government of the Press.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE NEW BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Jan. 30—Evening.

An interesting debate took place to-day in the Corps Legislatif. The new project of a law for the government of the press was the subject of discussion. M. Thiers, in a speech of great power in opposition to the law, urged the importance of allowing the entire freedom of the press, except only in cases where the security of private life or acts of foreign magnates are concerned. In eloquent terms he warned the government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing privileges upon the press, the neglect of which has caused the ruin of so many dynasties.

M. Pinard, in reply, deprecated the granting of any further liberty to the press, and in the course of his remarks said that since the concessions were proposed, a year ago, the French journals have proved unmistakably their entire unfitness for the liberty which their advocates profess and desire to secure.

TROOPS TO RETURN FROM ROME.

Intelligence is received from Rome that General Failley, commander of the French expeditionary corps, is about to return to France with one division of his troops. The remainder of the forces will remain at Rome, under General Dumont.

Italy.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY THE FALLING OUTWARD OF A PORTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The *Herald's* special from Naples, Italy, January 29, via London, January 29, says: "The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated, if I may so term it, in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello ... of the fortifications of the city, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward. The detached portion buried several houses, built in the vicinity, and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth which just formed part of the mountain.

"This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not been ascertained."

Prussia.

RESULT OF THE RECENT PROSECUTION FOR IMPROPER LANGUAGE IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

Herr Twesten, the member of the North German Parliament who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language in debate, has been discharged, having been subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought the decided position taken by Parliament that members ought not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate, contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

Great Britain.

ARREST OF A FENIAN HEAD CENTRE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A despatch is received from Cork announcing that Louis Adams, a Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood was arrested in that city last evening.

THE GERMAN MAIL STEAMERS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The city article of the *Times* says that though, the steamer of the North German Line (Lloyd's) will leave Southampton this week for New York, there will be no delay in the transmission of the mails, as they will be taken out in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the tabernacle of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

ST. LOUIS.

The Rival Bridge Companies Enter Into a Treaty of Peace—One Bridge to be Immediately Built.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—All the differences and difficulties between the two rival bridge companies of this city and Illinois have been amicably arranged ... [illegible]

An Exciting Scene on the Mississippi—A Crowd of Three Hundred Men, Women and Children Afloat Upon an Ice Field—A Series of Ludicrous Incidents, but no Actual Disaster—One of the Rescued Relieved of a Large Sum of Money.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, while some two or three hundred people, men, women and children, mainly passengers by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad trains, were crossing the river on the ice, the ice suddenly broke loose from the Illinois shore and floated down stream. ... [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Transfer of Youthful Convicts—Close of the Hog-killing Season—Comparative Statistics—Sudden Death of an Old Citizen.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.

Sheriff Parker, of this county, left to-day for the House of Refuge, at Plainfield, with ten boys, brought from Michigan City Penitentiary, ... [illegible]

MADISON.

Action of the Wisconsin State Medical Society—Brilliant Wedding.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.

The State Medical Society to-day elected Dr. H. Van Dusen, President; J. B. Whiting, Vice President; Dr. E. Strong, Secretary and Treasurer, with five Censors and other officers, and appointed delegates to the National Medical convention. ... [illegible]

noticed on General Ruger and Captains Rockwell and Wharton, that he files a bill in the United States Supreme Court on the 7th of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

Jeff. Davis and Wife at Jackson, Miss.—Arrival at that Place of the Pedestrian Gilbert—Proceedings in the Mississippi Convention Yesterday.

JACKSON, Jan. 30.—Jeff. Davis and wife arrived last night and are the guests of Governor Humphreys. To-day a large number of citizens visited them to pay their respects. Davis appears in excellent health.

Sergeant Gilbert arrived here to-day and was kindly received by the citizens. He reports nothing but kind treatment thus far on his journey. He will start eastward at nine to-morrow morning.

The convention has adopted a resolution requesting General Gillem to issue an order requiring the payment of the special tax.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee to annul all laws made since the passage of the ordinance of secession.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the late destruction of our stock and store in the great conflagration of Jan. 28th, 1868, we have secured and will shortly occupy the elegant and commodious rooms.

Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av.,

(Second, third and fourth floors),

Where, with all possible despatch, we shall be ready to display an entirely NEW and SEASONABLE STOCK, especially adapted to the wants of the Western trade in this line.

At present our office is with Messrs. RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 15 and 17 Lake-st., where our Cashier and Bookkeeper can be found for the transaction of present business.

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,

LATE 10, 12 & 14 LAKE-ST.

To Our Customers.

The late fire will cause but a temporary interruption to our business. We have telegraphed for stock, and will soon have a new Store. Send in orders as usual, and they will be filled if the goods can be had in the city. We do not intend that the interests of our customers shall suffer at our hands.

For the present our location is at No. 40 Lake-st., opposite our old Store.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

NOTICE.

Our office for the present is with Messrs. KING, KELLOGG & CO.,

24 and 26 LAKE-ST.

A portion of our stock was saved, and we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

Whitney Bros. & Yundt.

NOTICE.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.

Having lost their entire stock in the late fire, ... will open about February 1st, in the well lighted and spacious rooms at

Nos. 46 & 48 Michigan-av.,

... [illegible] ... WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c. They will be pleased to see their friends at the new store after this week.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice our office will be with Messrs. BARNUM Bros., No. 7 Lake-st., ... [illegible]

MERRILL & HOPKINS.

Chicago, Jan. 29, 1868.

WE STILL LIVE!

In consequence of the destruction of our former store by fire, ... [illegible]

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,

Wholesale Druggists.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DESTRUCTION of our place of business by fire, our office will be at

No. 66 Lake-st., up-stairs.

ROSENFELS BROS.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING been destroyed by fire, we have with kind permission of Messrs. A. HERROG & CO., temporarily removed our office to

21 Lake-st., (second floor.)

L. SCHOENFELD & CO.

GYMNASIUM.—AN ADJOURNED meeting will be held ... [illegible]

JACOB C. MAGILL, Sec'y.

MR. SMITH GOES TO NIGHT TO ... [illegible]

Room 24 Mercantile Building. SMITH & SLOAN, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

... [illegible]

The Skating Season.

Wabash-av. Rink.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

PART OF

Gilmore's Celebrated Boston Band

ENGAGED FOR THIS EVENING.

Ice Splendid!

Music Unsurpassed!

Accommodation Unequalled!

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

WEST SIDE RINK

Corner of Randolph and Ada-sts.

This Rink has now unquestionably the best sheet of ice in the city.

Music To-night, by the Garden City Band.

GRAND CARNIVAL and MASQUERADE to-morrow (Saturday night). Award of a HANDSOME SILVER PITCHER for THE MOST ELEGANT COSTUME, and a GRAND PRIZE MEDAL, of Silver, suitably inscribed, for the best COMIC COSTUME. Tickets for Costume admitted Free. Admission for Ladies reduced to 25 cents.

OGDEN SKATING PARK.

MAGNIFICENT SHEET OF ICE.

The Best of the Season.

... [illegible]

Safes.

FIRE!

Wilder's Patent Salamander

SAFES!

The Best Fire-Proof Safes in Use.

Examine the Safes that have passed through the recent fire on Lake-st., and buy the best.

J. M. TERWILLIGER, Agent,

96 Washington-st.

Whiskies.

E. H. CHASE & CO'S KENTUCKY WHISKIES

For sale by all druggists.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., will be held this evening ... [illegible]

Professional.

Dr. James J. Hunter

ON THE SYMPTOMS OF

CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

JAMES J. HUNTER, M.D.

Furs.

ELEGANT

Ladies' Furs!

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF THE

FASHIONABLE STYLES,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

118 LAKE-ST.

Oil.

LARD OIL,

That will stand a Low Temperature.

NEATSFOOT OIL,

Pressed and Strictly Pure.

LUBRICATING OILS,

Of Best Quality.

Manufactured, guaranteed and for sale by

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

14 LaSalle-st.

Trusses, &c.

APPARATUS FOR

DEFORMITIES.

... [illegible] ... JOHN B. WOOD.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, ... [illegible]

Life Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE

OF

Security Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

No. 118 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

[illegible] ... PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED.

100 tons Erie or B H. Screenings,

Delivered. Two to six tons per day. ... [illegible]

STORE WANTED.

Proposals will be received ... [illegible] ... S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

SAFE WANTED.

A first-class fire-proof safe, new or second hand, wanted.

In Exchange for Seavey Furnace.

... [illegible]

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

... [illegible]

Stockholders Meetings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ... UNION GLASS COMPANY, ... [illegible]

New Publications.

Kelley's Weekly!

The best Illustrated Family Journal published in the United States. Price 10 cents. No. 1 is now ready and for sale by all newsdealers everywhere. In the ... number of this ... journal is commenced a thrilling novel by

ALEXANDRE DUMAS,

The greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled

COUNT DE MORET;

Or, Richelieu and His Rivals.

It is the last extended work of the great author whose MONTE CHRISTO, THE THREE GUARDSMEN, BRAGELONE, &c., &c., have made his name and genius known wherever the English language is spoken, to say nothing of his reputation in all the civilized countries of Europe where other tongues are spoken.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

We will distribute Half a Million of Dollars of the profits, in shares, to our subscribers. ... [illegible]

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

A. A. KELLEY & CO., Publishers, ... Broadway, New York City.

United States Statutes

AT LARGE,

Passed at the First Session of the Fortieth Congress.

GOVERNMENT EDITION,

Containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts and Treaties, ... edited by

GEORGE P. SANGER.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington-st., Boston.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington-st., Boston,

Will Publish on February 1st,

The Bankrupt Act of 1867.

[illegible]

Carriage Robes.

SLEIGH

AND

CARRIAGE

ROBES

AT COST!

BY

J. A. Smith & Co.,

118 LAKE-ST.

Automatic Gas Machine.

TO CITIZENS

AND

STRANGERS.

YOU are respectfully invited to call at our office and see the most perfect Gas Light in existence. ... [illegible]

"Northwestern Automatic Gas Machine Co."

ROOM 16 METROPOLITAN BLOCK,

(UP STAIRS,) CHICAGO.

Gift Enterprises.

NOTICE

To Agents and Holders of Tickets in the

"NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION."

The Committee having charge of the Drawing ... POSTPONEMENT of the Drawing ... [illegible]

L. BURROWS, Chairman.

I. A. PRICKMAN, Secretary.

Price of Tickets $2.00 Each.

... [illegible] ... Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. O. Drawer 5814.

Machinery.

A. N. WOOD & CO.

PORTABLE ENGINES.

[illegible]

ALFORD, PITKIN & CO.,

Engineers, Founders and Machinists,

[illegible]

Medical.

W. L. FAXON, M. D.,

94 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2, office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., treats successfully all cases of

PILES, FISTULA,

And other Diseases of the RECTUM, without the use of the knife. ... [illegible]

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

AT 300 ERIE-ST.,

Between North State and Cass-sts.

SPRING TERM commences MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. ... [illegible]

For Sale.

Cedar Hop Poles

FOR SALE.

Address JACOB FORSYTH, Chicago, ... [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Elastic Sponge.

MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, PILLOWS & COUCHES, UPHOLSTERY SPONGE BY THE BALE.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., ... [illegible]

ELASTIC SPONGE ... [illegible]

COMB. MATTRESS $16: TOP PURE ELASTIC SPONGE, UNDER PART PURE WOOL MOSS.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Billiard Tables.

CHICAGO

Billiard Table Manufactory,

R. KLEEMANN & CO.,

North Market Building, Michigan-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 150 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and sold on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

CULTON & SPRAGUE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Purchase and Sale of

Flour, Grain, Pork, Provisions and Dressed Hogs.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and carried on margins at usual rates.

Room No. 4, Chamber of Commerce.

J. W. J. CULTON. HAROLD SPRAGUE.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ... [illegible]

BOYNTON & SMITH,

Is this day dissolved ... [illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1868.

The business will be continued under the firm name of

BOYNTON, PEAKE & CO.,

At No. 26 South Water-st. ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

STANBRO, WARREN & CO.

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... [illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 28, 1868.

The Stores Nos. 173 and 175 ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CHAS. E. RICE & CO. is this day dissolved ... [illegible]

CHAS. E. RICE & CO.

GODFREY, RICE & CO.,

(Successors to C. E. Rice & Co.,)

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in Grain, Flour and Provisions,

211 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP ... [illegible] ... SISLEY & ENDICOTT ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership ... [illegible]

NOTICE.—Mr. H. W. DUDLEY is admitted to an interest in our firm from this date. SISLEY & ENDICOTT.

Chicago, January 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.

JOHN G. TEMPLETON has this day sold his interest in our firm to JOSIAH E. BUTLER, ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES O. THOMPSON is a member of our firm from the 1st January, 1868.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

January 27, 1868.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

SUN BURNERS,

SUN BURNERS,

Large Size, Just Received.

For sale to the Trade by

E. F. SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in Lamps and Glassware,

122 CLARK-ST.

Book Paper.

BOOK PAPERS.

A complete assortment constantly on hand, consisting of grades

A, B, C, S, S, & C., Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

... [illegible] ... LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, ... [illegible]

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Looms.

LOOMS FOR WEAVING FACK SIDE ... [illegible]

Lotteries.

LOTTERY—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

[illegible]

TERMS

The Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... 6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year ... 2.00

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The Issue of the Presidential Election.

We hear a loud outcry against the loyal plan of reconstruction, that it gives the negroes the control of the new governments, and reduces the whites to an inferior and degraded position. The statement is entirely false. The cry is raised by the rebels and their Northern allies, merely to excite the prejudices and passions of the lowest and most degraded white men. It is asserted, among other falsehoods, that Congress has disfranchised nearly all the Southern whites who have education and intelligence, and has left the exercise of the elective franchise and the holding of office almost exclusively in the hands of the negroes and the poor white trash. Now, so far is this from being true, that the whole number of rebels temporarily disfranchised for treason and perjury, in all the ten States, does not exceed 50,000. A few leading rebels who violated their official oaths, in addition to taking up arms against the Union, are excluded from voting until their disability shall be legally removed. The number of white voters is larger than the number of blacks in all the ten States, save, perhaps, one, or, at the most, two. And yet these rebels and Copperheads have the effrontery and wickedness to start this false cry of "negro supremacy," and seem to think that if they only shout the lie long enough and loudly enough they may persuade a majority of the people to believe it.

If in the Reconstruction Conventions the loyal white and black men have had the ascendency, it has been solely for the reason that the rebels in a fit of their ancient pride and spitefulness, have refused to have anything to do with them. If they could not have all the power they would not have any. So far as there has been, or is now, any negro supremacy in those States, it is owing to this determination of the rebels that they will have all the power or none. They have just the same right to vote that the negro has, but they declare they won't vote if he does. They have the same right to seats in the conventions, and the same opportunity to frame the organic law, as any loyal man has, but they won't have anything to do with it so long as the negro may have his say as to what shall be done with him. The rebels firmly persist in their purpose that they will have nothing to do with electing conventions or making laws unless they can do it all; and because this monopoly is prohibited, they throw the whole business in the hands of the loyal men, and then raise a great cry because the latter have all the power. This they call negro supremacy, and hold up as a great outrage.

The cry of negro supremacy means, then, just this and no less, that so long as the black man can vote the ex-rebel will not. Give the conquered traitor a monopoly of political rights and privileges, and he will condescend to use them; but so long as the loyal man has a portion, the traitor refuses to have any. If the negro holds in his hand the ballot, the freeman's weapon of defence, the rebel knows he can never despoil or maltreat him, ravish his wife, or confiscate his wages. The negro, armed with a ballot, is a match for the ex-slaveholder. With it he can protect himself and his family, and this is the "negro supremacy" so dreadful in the eyes of all rebels. If Congress would only take away this weapon of defence from the negro, so that the rebel could put him again under his feet, and use him or abuse him just as he chose, all would be right and constitutional. The real issue in the coming election is whether all power in the rebel States shall be given to those who took up arms to destroy the Union, or whether they shall be content to share it equally with those who remained faithful to the government.

Faults of Our Insurance System.

The lesson of the great fire of Tuesday is not complete without a consideration of the sins of the insurance companies, and of their responsibilities for fires generally, and in Chicago particularly. Having a direct bearing upon this point are these prominent facts: 1. Chicago pays higher rates of insurance than other cities. 2. Insurance is more universal in Chicago than elsewhere. 3. Chicago pays more for insurance every year than is collected for State, county and municipal taxes. We have pointed out many of the defects in the general construction of large buildings in this city, as part of the history of these successive conflagrations; and we now propose to point out some of the radical defects in the insurance system, to which, as much as to anything else, many of the destructive fires may be directly traced.

1. There are, say 125 insurance companies doing business in Chicago. These have agencies, whose compensation is derived exclusively from commissions upon the premiums received for new policies and for renewals of old ones. Each agent, therefore, is directly interested in swelling the receipts of his company to the highest amount; his compensation depends upon his own industry and not upon the character of his risks. He can afford, and it is to his profit, to pay a portion of his commissions to any runner or broker who will bring him a new risk, and the higher the rate that can be collected from a notoriously bad risk, the greater the profit of the agent.

2. Under this system the agent must necessarily, in order to compete with others, take risks injurious to the company, or take premiums for insurance which he knows will never be paid in case of fire. A life insurance agent who would, in the competition for business, waive all inquiries, and issue policies to consumptives, would do a rushing business; but it would be a fraud either upon the company or upon the assured; and yet the fire insurance business, under the commission system of compensating agents, has, to a great extent, degenerated into a reckless race after the most "consumptive" risks in the market.

3. The readiness with which high rates are paid under strong competition is not a healthy indication, and one utterly unknown until insurance was changed into a virtual contract to take the property at the owner's option, and at any price upon which he may pay the premium.

4. Insurance at or above the full value of the property is a release of the owner from any interest in being vigilant. It is an exposure of all other property, insured or not, which is within possible danger in case of the firing of the property thus excessively insured. All honest insurers have not only to pay increased rates to cover the risks of over-insurance, but to endure the actual losses resulting from the dishonesty of the other class.

5. A person insured is subjected to the unjust risk of having at least three runners from each of sixty or eighty insurance companies, applying daily to all his neighbors to take policies for the full or for double the value of their perishable property.

6. As over-insurance is productive of incendiarism, and as many policies now read, "Other insurance permitted," the commission system is a direct encouragement to over-insurance, and, of course, to incendiarism.

7. The 125 agencies in this city are so many persons whose profits consist in inducing as many persons as possible to pay as much premium as can be extorted, for an insurance to the highest possible sum upon property, without any regard to its value. Any insurance company that issues a policy without a limitation as to the aggregate insurance, insures blindly and without reference to value. Each one of these agencies that sends out runners or solicitors to obtain insurance upon any kind of property, to any amount, is an active promoter of incendiarism. The great affliction of incendiarism by over-insured parties is not that they or the companies endure the loss of their joint crime, but that other people, who have no desire to sell out to the insurance companies and no desire to get rid of a depreciated stock for cash, have their property destroyed, suffer great immediate loss, and are unceremoniously thrown out of business. The man detected in firing a house is sent by the law to the Penitentiary, but the hundred and more insurance companies who, to swell the commissions of their agents, make it to their interest to induce people to over-insure and fire their premises in order to realize in cash upon an assumed property, are even more guilty than their dupes that actually apply the match.

The remedy is with the public. Let there be a return to the old and legitimate system of insurance. Let insurance be limited to three-fourths of the value ascertained upon actual survey. Let no insurance be taken in any company that insures without reference to value. Let no insurance be taken in any company that employs solicitors to urge people to insure beyond a three-fourths value. Let there be a broad line of distinction between those insurance companies that take only legitimate risks upon an ascertained and rational system, and the wildcat companies that insure anybody, for any sum, upon any property, wherever situate, at any rate. Let the two classes of insurance become so distinct that no one can mistake them. If the better class cannot afford to do this—if they cannot command sufficient business of that kind to be profitable—then it will be proof that the whole insurance system of the present day is a fraud and a swindle, and the sooner it is exploded the better it will be for the public.

Finally, the compensation of an insurance agent should be a fixed salary. The temptation of commissions dependent upon the amount of premiums secured should be withdrawn. The companies can find men who will do their business faithfully on stated salaries. If the agents spend more of their time in their offices, and less in the streets; if they employ fewer runners or none at all, it will be all the better for the companies and the public.

The Advance in Prices of City Real Estate.

The real estate business is just now in an interesting condition, and while the mercantile trade of the city seems to have diminished within the past few weeks, transactions in city lots have greatly multiplied. The aggregate value of the property sold during the past week was about double the amount of the week previous, and the number of transfers was a third more. At any other season of the year such an increase would not, perhaps, cause much remark, but this is usually regarded as the dullest month of the year for real estate sales, and the unwonted activity indicates an earlier beginning for the spring trade than usual.

During last year the aggregate value of city property transferred was not far from fifteen millions of dollars, nearly eight millions of which was in the last four months of the year. Excepting a district in the North Division, bounded by Wells street, Chicago avenue and the two branches of the river—which at present is neither available for business purposes nor desirable for residence property—there was a steady increase of prices throughout the city during the whole of last year. This increase not only continues now, but, within the past month, has been greatly accelerated, and, excepting the locality mentioned, may be estimated at three per cent since the middle of last month.

In all directions prices of residence property have advanced more during the past month or two than business property, (the latter had already advanced some 20 per cent on the principal business streets of the South Side during the last four months of 1867). It is observed, also, that residence property nearest the city limits has advanced the most. The sales in the South Division of the city have, for some months past, been nearly double in number, and five times in value, those on the West Side, and nearly five times in number, and ten times in value, those of the North Side. Taking, then, the South Side as the quarter where the most has been done, and where the advance has been greatest and most uniform, let us take the price of $100 per foot, and see over what range it has extended.

Two years ago $100 per foot would have bought lots on either of the avenues, nearly as far north as Twelfth street; a year ago that price had moved south to Twenty-second street; three months ago it had moved to Twenty-fifth street; and now, on the best of the avenues, it is as far down as Twenty-ninth street. On the North Side, in the vicinity of Asylum place, Lincoln Park and Lincoln avenue, lots are uniformly held at higher prices than three months ago. The same may be said of the district on the West Side between Madison, Harrison and Morgan streets and the city limits. But it is south of Twenty-second street and east of State that the most astonishing increase has been obtained. Lots on the avenues, south of Twenty-second street, that, two years ago, were sold for from $20 to $35 per foot, are now sold at from $100 to $150, and what was sold three weeks ago at $45 to $50 is now being sold at $60.

If we draw a line on the map along Twenty-second street, from the lake to State street, from State street to Douglas place, and thence eastwardly toward Cleaverville, we enclose a district where the advance in prices of real estate has been, on an average, 6 per cent in the last six weeks, and, on the best located lots, from 10 to 15 per cent in the same length of time. Speculation, probably, has had something to do with this condition of things, and the dulness of mercantile trade has, perhaps, liberated some capital which has gone into real estate; but, above and beyond all things else, the great and steady growth of the city is accountable for the remarkable advance in prices.

Retrenchment in the Navy Department.

The Committee of Appropriations has shown its determination to put a stopper on the extravagance of the Navy Department. Mr. E. B. Washburne, in behalf of the committee, has made a report which shows in detail the appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1868, and June 30, 1867, respectively; the amount asked by the department for the year ending June 30, 1869, and the amount which the committee have consented to report. The figures are as follows:

FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Appropriated—1866-7.	1867-8.	Estim'd. 1868-9.	Allow'd. 1868-9.
Navy Dep't.	$ 41,690	$40,[illegible]	$416,[illegible]	$147,[illegible]

SUPPORT OF THE NAVY.

	Estimate for 1868-9.	Allowed for 1868-9.
Pay of the Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy Yards	10,141,[illegible]	[illegible]
Pay of Superintendents	442,773	264,000
Civil, hemp and equip'ts	2,[illegible]	1,000,000
Navigation and navigation supplies	312,[illegible]	176,[illegible]
Naval Academy	[illegible]	209,145
Naval Observatory and Almanac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordnance	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordnance Buildings, &c	[illegible]	14,500
Maintenance of Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam Machinery, tools	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions and Clothing	[illegible]	1,000,000
Hospitals and Naval Laboratory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contingent	141,000	50,000
Marine Corps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Proposed reduction in expense of the Navy		$[illegible]
Proposed reduction in expense of Navy Department		[illegible]
Total proposed reduction		$[illegible]

This is the first serious effort made to reduce the expenses of the government to a peace establishment. If Congress shall sustain the committee, not only in this, but in a corresponding reform and reduction in all the other departments, it will deserve and receive the plaudits of the entire people. It is an outrage at any time to continue an appropriation of public money a moment longer than it is needed, but in the present condition of the national finances the continuance of an unnecessary expense is nothing less than a crime.

One of the Causes of Hard Times.

The times are hard indeed. Men are starving in Europe and suffering in the United States. There is no financial revulsion, no scarcity of money; but there is a lack of remunerative employment which will bring bread and meat, clothing and shelter, to the laborer. The distress is felt less in the Northwest, thanks to our generous soil, than in any other quarter of the Union, or, perhaps, of the civilized world, but that it is felt here we need not seek to disguise. What has caused the hard times?

In the absence of wars, or pestilence, or bad harvests, or large standing armies in our own country, we must look for the causes of hard times, first, in the shrinkage of values consequent upon the decline of the speculative fever which raged during the war; and, second, in a misdirection of the national industry. The former cause has been treated with signal ability and clearness in the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with which our readers are familiar. The latter we conceive to be scarcely less potent. The fact is that the business of tilling the soil has fallen into disrepute among us. It is hard enough at best to induce a young man now a days to follow the plow for a livelihood, but as though this vocation were not sufficiently odious, the financial policy of the government for many years has been framed to induce as many men as possible to abandon agriculture, and huddle themselves into what are called "factories." The result of this policy is seen in the markets of the country to-day. It is a positive fact that we, who inhabit the chief grain producing country of Christendom, and whose great cry and lamentation is that we do not "manufacture" enough, have twice as many clothes as we can wear, and not enough food to eat!

The *Staats Zeitung*, in commenting upon the great fire, takes occasion to contrast the Fire Department of this city with those of Europe. It remarks that however good the intentions of our firemen may be, or however perfect their engines, they serve a poor purpose so long as the proper methods are not employed. Our firemen contend bravely with the elements, but as blindly as the volunteers at Bull Run. Water enough is thrown, but too little attention is paid to where it is thrown. If a blind takes fire in an upper story, the whole house is flooded by the water thrown in at the windows. Under similar circumstances, a Berlin fireman by means of hooks and ladders would have climbed up and torn off the blind in three minutes. Throughout the United States the childish notion seems to prevail that the extinguishment of a fire is a "free fight" between fire and water, and the American fireman's motto is, wherever you see a flame—let the stream fly. In Berlin and Paris, the cities where the best methods of extinguishing fires are employed, the subject is a science. The Superintendent of the Fire Department is like a General on the battle field. He immediately comprehends the situation, at the first sight understands what can be saved, and from the nature of the buildings knows how it may be saved. If it can be done in no other way, the adjacent buildings are torn down or blown into the air. The men themselves are under as good discipline as soldiers, and are regularly exercised in the movements essential to their work.

May it not be that the fault is less with our firemen than with the construction of our buildings and the laxity of our laws? The Berlin fire department may be very efficient, but whoever has seen one of those old fashioned hand-engines drawn by rope-tugs moving through the cobble streets of Berlin, can hardly compare it with one of our steamers. If the Berlin system is superior, it is rather in its hook and ladder companies than its engines. There certainly is not a steam fire engine in the whole city of Paris. Perhaps there is no use for one. We never hear of any fires there, or any insurance companies. When a fire does break out (and it very rarely happens) everybody in the house where it originates is arrested and kept in jail until the cause is ascertained.

It appears that the Board of Police, in their last annual report, (page 16), asked permission from the Council to appoint a number of fire wardens, agreeably to the provisions of the amended city charter, and that the authority was not granted, or that the appropriation required was not furnished. We believe it was suggested by the Council, through one of its committees, that the foremen of the steam fire engines could act as wardens in their respective districts. Such duties are manifestly incompatible with the efficient discharge of their own proper functions. The duty of the foreman of an engine is to be at his place, and nowhere else, when an alarm is sounded. The duty of a warden is to examine new buildings, and require them to be constructed on safe principles. There is a large amount of property yet to be burned in Chicago. It is not too late to have fire wardens appointed. If the insurance companies will co-operate with these wardens, and put the rates on insecure buildings high enough to discourage their construction, there will be fewer large conflagrations in the next ten years than there have been in the past five.

"Paper money," said Mirabeau to the advocates of the assignats, "is the invention of a despotism in delirium." The first issue of assignats was 400 millions, secured by liens on the national domain. One year afterward the issue amounted to 1,200 millions; two years later the amount was 2,000 millions. This amount increased for three years until at the end of the year 1795 there had been manufactured 45,000 millions. The depreciation which at the commencement of 1791 was 10 in 100 became 78 in 100 near the close of 1796, and finally the assignats would purchase nothing.

To such an end the policy of Pendleton, if once adopted, will bring the United States. Every voter will perhaps get his $400, as the Cincinnati repudiators promise, and his $400 will be worth nothing. If Moses had brought upon the land of Egypt a plague of assignats, or Pendleton's proposed spawn of greenbacks, Pharaoh would never have waited for the locusts, the frogs and the lice, but would have allowed the children of Israel to go free instanter.

The Lessons of the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

For the past twelve years the community have been repeatedly taught the same lessons, yet it is not until after the recent terrible experience that public sentiment became awakened. Each great fire has revealed the fact that our division walls are no security; yet there are no buildings, with the exception of a few, which have been built with reference to this long-revealed fact. I have long been preaching this doctrine to deaf ears, and am exceedingly gratified to see your to-day's issue coming out on the subject. But you go too far in some and fall to cover the ground in other respects. We cannot forbid sky lights, hoisting-shafts, nor iron supports and beams. An owner should have the right to arrange his buildings to suit his wants. What we want is the construction of buildings in such manner that fire will in all cases be confined to one building, and that the external walls be secured so as to prevent them from falling after the joist and flooring are destroyed which kept them in their erect position. To attain this end, to any reasonable degree of certainty, it will be necessary—

1. To build party walls not less than sixteen inches thick, and carry them, in this same thickness, not less than two feet above the roof.

2. To abandon the useless and absurd fashion of French roofs.

3. To cover areas and skylights with prismatic lights, encased in iron.

4. To make no communication between two buildings, through the division walls, unless such opening is protected by two iron doors, one on each side of the wall.

5. To put iron stays across the alleys from wall to wall. The McCormick Block, for instance, would have been spared had the opposite wall remained standing. Twenty stays of 1½ inch iron reaching across the alley from one wall to the other would have answered this purpose; and this reflection shows that a timely and provident expenditure of one hundred dollars would have saved half a million.

6. To put, for the safe keeping of outside walls, solid timbers, in each floor and roof, once in twenty feet. If these timbers are of 10x10 inch hard wood they will remain, or nearly so, if once charred, in their places after the joists are burnt away. Pine timbers prepared with water-glass and chloride of calcium would be as serviceable, if not more so. Actual observation has taught me that some such system can be regarded as safe in almost every case.

7. To treat walls projecting one or more stories above an adjoining building in manner as specified under number six, and thus secure them against falling upon such adjoining building and causing destruction of property and life. In present cases, where the tie beams cannot very well be applied, timber braces should be put from the roofs against such walls to prevent them falling outwards. Many buildings have been wantonly destroyed and many valuable lives lost by omitting this simple precaution.

8. To place inside columns or square stools instead of round stems, and put tie beams from wall to wall across the girders. The column, girders and beams then will remain standing through and after the fire, as they did in the case of the fire in the tobacco warehouse of Messrs. Friedman, Van Sits & Co., on River street. It will be remembered that the fire was a most intense and terrible one, and that it neither spread through the party walls, nor that any of the walls fell out, excepting the upper story of the rear wall; while under the usual circumstances the south wall would have fallen upon the roof of the store adjoining.

The precautions above enumerated are within the means of anyone who has money enough to venture upon a building enterprise at all; and inasmuch as private interest cannot be relied upon making these points a rule, the proper authorities should lose no time to make them a statute. F. BAUMANN.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Was it Murder or Suicide?

An Extraordinary Case Before the Coroner.

Curious Japanese Letter.

The Failure of the California "Copper King."

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1868.

With the Democracy in power, floods all over the State, and any number of mysterious crimes in San Francisco and the State, we are having lively times in California. The question now most agitating San Francisco is:

WAS IT SUICIDE OR A MURDER?

On Friday evening, December 20, Herman Robitscheck, of the firm of Isaac & Co., wholesale stationers, at the corner of Sansome and Merchant streets, came to the police office and told Captain Douglass, who was then on duty, that J. Eisner, who had, but a few days previous, returned from Europe, had shot himself in their store. He was accompanied by a warm, personal friend named Cahn, and appeared perfectly cool and composed. Captain Douglass sent an officer after Dr. James Murphy, and at once accompanied Robitscheck and Cahn to the store. On arriving there, they found Eisner lying on the floor in the main office or counting room, speechless but in great agony, with a bullet wound in his forehead, directly above the right eye, from which the brain was oozing. Eisner never spoke, but lingered in horrible agony until the following night, when he breathed his last. Robitscheck gave the following account of the affair: When Eisner left for Europe, nearly two years previous, he left a considerable sum of money, say $20,000, in the hands of Robitscheck for investment. He (Robitscheck) had invested it as directed, receiving not a dime for his trouble, and remitted the interest regularly to Eisner, in Europe. On the return of the latter, he had demanded the money immediately, but, as it was all invested with country merchants, he could not call it in at once, and Robitscheck remonstrated with him on the unreasonableness of the request. He, however, demanded an immediate settlement, and Robitscheck, to be rid of the thankless task, drew up a receipt in full for all the papers and documents, and asked him to sign it, intending to hand him over all the vouchers and let him do the best he could with them. Eisner met him in the office by appointment that night, and an altercation ensued, whereupon Eisner drew a Derringer pistol and shot him (Robitscheck) in the arm, and then shot himself in the head. When Eisner fired at him, he turned partially around, and the bullet hit him in the left arm, near the elbow. The shock knocked him down, and he was conscious of nothing more until he heard Eisner fire again, and fall to the floor. They were standing on opposite sides of a desk or table, at the time of the shooting. When Robitscheck came fully to his senses, he went out and locked the front door, then, without calling in any of the passers on the sidewalk, went in search of his friend Cahn, whom he found at his hotel, and they went to inform the police, as stated. Nothing was said at the Police office about Robitscheck having been shot, but, on entering the store, Captain Douglas, noticing two Derringer pistols, both of which had been discharged, asked where the other shot went, when Robitscheck, for the first time, mentioned the fact that he had been shot first, and showed a wound in his arm. Your correspondent was with Dr. Murphy when he went to the store, and heard all the circumstances stated. A piece of wadding was found in Robitscheck's arm, but no ball, and it was thought the ball was imbedded under the muscles against the bone. The bullet which entered Eisner's head ranged directly back, and lodged against the skull behind. It did not fracture the skull at all, the hole in the forehead, where it entered, being as smooth as if bored with an augur.

Robitscheck asked Dr. Murphy, after he had probed the wound, "Will he ever speak again?" to which the Doctor replied, "Not in this world." Robitscheck then said, "I wish he would speak once again," and sat down and appeared for the first time much affected. The statement of Robitscheck was at first received as all right, but a day or two later doubts began to arise. It was whispered around that a will by Eisner, giving all his wealth to Robitscheck, had been offered at the Probate Court before the body was interred, but had been withdrawn by advice of counsel for the present. It was also ascertained that the amount of money left with Robitscheck was $50,000, instead of $20,000; also that Eisner had his hat on when he was shot, and must have been sitting down instead of standing up. Besides, the shooting had been done with Robitscheck's pistols, and dark hints were given out that it was a murder, not a suicide. On the inquest Robitscheck testified that both parties were sitting down when shots were fired. He said that he had made the statement made by Captain Douglas and others that they were standing up, and did not deny it, but such was not the case. He said, furthermore, that he had the pistols loaded that day for the first time in months, intending to take them with him into the country in a few days. He had waited at a gunshop while they were being loaded. He placed them in a drawer in the desk, and, while talking with Eisner, opened the drawer, thus unintentionally exposing the weapons, and then going to the other side of the table gave an opportunity to Eisner to get hold of them. He testified that he had the will in his safe all the time after it was made, but never dreamed of its contents, believing that the money was all to be devoted to public charities. This, however, did not satisfy Eisner's relatives, and the body, which had been horribly burned, was exhumed and carefully examined. The face was found not to be burned, but there were powder specks driven into the skin from the top of the forehead to the chin, showing that the pistol had been held at least from fifteen inches to two feet away, when it was fired. There were also grains of powder in the hat, in such places as led to the conclusion that the pistol must have been higher than the head when fired. Experiments demonstrated that it was almost a physical impossibility for a man to shoot himself in this manner. A subpœna to produce the will was served, and, on its being shown, it was proved that Eisner gave $100 each to his two brothers, and $100 each to two public charities, and all the remainder of his property to Robitscheck, a fact of which the latter could hardly have been totally ignorant. It also comes out that Cahn and Robitscheck went back to the store after the shooting, and, before going to the calaboose, found Eisner still sitting in his chair, and laid him on the floor. Eisner being cross-examined, stated that both were sitting in chairs at the time of the shooting, and modified the first statement of the transaction in that respect only, saying that he did not make it as I have given it, but heard it made by others in the room, and, being greatly excited did not contradict it. On all other points his statements were consistent from first to last, and his high reputation as a correct business man causes many of his old friends to believe all he says about it. Eisner, on the other hand, was a man of violent nature, passionate and excitable, and inclined to quarrel on small provocation. In fact, Robitscheck's friends proved too much, making out that he was man of such a dangerous character as would make it unsafe for a peaceable man to be left alone in a room with him. The book-keeper for Isaac & Co. testified that, on the night previous to the shooting, Robitscheck told him that he was *going to settle with Eisner that night*, and, as they were having some difficulty, he (the book-keeper) had better not come down to the store that night, as it was best that they *should be alone*. Next day Robitscheck told him they had not settled, and so the book-keeper kept away the second night, when the tragedy took place. All the parties are, or were, Bohemian Jews and personal friends and acquaintances. Of course public opinion is somewhat divided on this remarkable case. About one man in ten thinks that Eisner committed suicide; another thinks the two fought a duel; and the other eight think that Eisner was decoyed to the store and there murdered in cold blood, not a witness being about to tell the tale. It is, indeed, one of the strangest cases on record in all its details, and one is staggered completely in attempting to make up an opinion on it. The Coroner's inquest has now been going on eleven days, and is still not nearly through. As there are four personal friends of Robitscheck on the jury there is no possibility of their agreeing on a verdict; nevertheless, I may say here that the young and able Assistant District Attorney Louderback, intends to arrest Robitscheck on a charge of murder as soon as the inquest is over. This is likely to rank as one of the famous cases in the criminal history of America, and as such I have entered into the details at unusual length.

A JAPANESE LETTER.

The following letter to the Secretary of the Buena Vista Viniculturel Society, the proprietors of the most extensive vineyard in America, and one of the largest in the world, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a package of "sparkling Sonoma," or California champagne, was received a few days since, and is a curiosity in its way. It is from one of the high military commanders of Japan, and is written in a fine hand in English, on the rough, brownish paper of the country. The letter is now lying before me, and I give you its contents *verbatim*, as a fair specimen of modern improved Japan polish:

JAPAN, Tenth Moon, 1867.

To MR. R. N. VAN BRUNT:

I received your letter dated September 6 (?) and were glad to read it. Your thankful for your sending the wine, so when I distribute the wine among my friends they were glad to drink to your favor. I beg that you shall inform me of the price of one case which contains in one, (dozen?) When I drink the wine and become pleasant, I feel as if I were together with you. I have honor to be your servant,

MATSUMOTO JUDZIYE, Japan.

"When I drink the wine and become pleasant," is a very neat expression, it seems to me, and I doubt if any American could state the case in a neater or less objectionable shape. "Getting a little exhilarated," is modest, but, "becoming pleasant," is I think better.

FROM MILLIONS TO NOTHING.

During the war copper commanded high prices, as much as 50 cts gold per unit of copper being paid in this market for high grade ores, say 30 per cent and up-wards. The immense deposits of low grade yellow sulphurets found in Central California were opened and yielded rich returns. In Calaveras County the town of Copperopolis grew up like a mushroom on the strength of the mining situation near it, and all the available teams in that section of the State, and all the transportation on the San Joaquin River were employed in getting the ores to market. The richest mine were developed in that vicinity was the Union, of which C. T. Meader was the largest owner. Meader delighted to be spoken of as "The Copper King," and on the strength of his sudden wealth became an aspirant for the United States Senate. Copper went down, and he borrowed money to go on with the business. It went down again, and he borrowed more. Again, and he went down with it. Last week he applied as an insolvent in the United States District Court, and here is his statement of assets:

"Applicant sets forth in his petition that from the 16th of October, 1863, until April last, he was a member of the firm of Meader, Loane & Co., engaged in general merchandise and shipping business in San Francisco; [illegible]

[illegible]

"He owes further $[illegible] in gold to Meader & Swain, merchants of Boston, secured by the residue of the security given to Glidden & Williams, after they are paid. [illegible]"

I ought here to state that the assets enumerated are now of the merest nominal value, if they have any value at all, and that the estimates are those made when the securities (?) were hypothecated. The only copper ore now coming to this market in any quantity is from the rich mines of carbonates and oxides at Williams' Fork, Arizona, which are of so high a grade as to still allow a margin for profit, even at present prices.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL M'DOWELL.

The announcement of the removal of General McDowell from the command of the Department of California (which includes Arizona and Nevada), and the substitution of General Ord, was received here with very general satisfaction, and not a single expression of disappointment. His Arizona policy has resulted in Bull Run over again on a small scale, and the sorely harassed and discouraged settlers were clamorous for his removal. The Apache campaign has been so tamely carried on through his constant interference with the plans of General Gregg, that the savages have got the upper hand, and the development of the country has been thrown back for years, while hundreds of valuable lives have been needlessly sacrificed. Nor have our own citizens forgotten how his feeble, temporizing policy, on the day of the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, placed San Francisco in the hands of a disgraceful mob, and came near deluging our streets with the blood of loyal men. General Ord, it is believed, will inaugurate a different policy, and give better satisfaction.

NO EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

It has been the custom in California to refrain from collecting taxes on mortgages, on the ground that, as the real estate was already taxed, the collection of a tax on the mortgage would be really making one piece of property pay double. Mining claims, too, though worth thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been exempted from taxation on the pretext that, as there was no title to the realty, there was no interest to be taxed, and that to tax the gold-producing claims would be to reduce the product, and thus injure the entire State. Then the Legislature has from time to time exempted all church property, all school house property, public or private, all charitable institutions, libraries, hospitals, etc., etc. The amount of property thus absolutely exempted not including educational institutions, charities and mortgages, was fully $50,000,000, and the loss to the State annually was $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Last week the Supreme Court of this State reversed this whole practice at a stroke, deciding that the constitution of the State, which was copied from that of Texas, in providing that "taxes shall be equal and uniform," put a bar to all such exemptions, and all property, save school-houses belonging to the State, must be taxed for its assessed value. This will compel the mining counties to pay their share of the State expenses, which they have hitherto shouldered off almost wholly on San Francisco and the farming counties, and will also put a stop to the practice of having private property recorded in the name of some church to get rid of paying the taxes on it. The Catholic Church will be the heaviest sufferer by this change, next to the miners; but it is rich and able to stand it. *Adios!* ALTAMONTE.

LATER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.

The evidence before the Coroner, in the Eisner-Robitscheck case, was concluded yesterday. The jury remained out until midnight, unable to agree upon a verdict. At that hour it was determined, on consultation between the Chief of Police, Coroner, Mr. Louderback, the Assistant District Attorney, and others, pending in view of points in the evidence given last week, which will strike the attention of the reader, and partially to consideration of other facts not proper for us to allude to here, to arrest Mr. Robitscheck on the charge of murder, in causing the death of J. Eisner. Mr. Robitscheck had retired to his bed, but on being sent for, ostensibly to explain some point in the evidence before the jury, he proceeded at once to the office of the Chief of Police, when Captain Lees told him that he was under arrest on the charge specified. His countenance, which has been strongly impassive throughout the examination, underwent a slight change, indicative of anxiety, and a very little natural excitement, but otherwise nothing occurred to indicate his guilt or innocence of the fearful crime, if a crime has been committed. He is, of course, as yet entirely ignorant of the feeling growing upon the community during the past week, and was, we presume, pretty fully prepared for this termination of the first chapter in the history of the most strangely interesting case which has ever been brought before the courts of San Francisco.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

At half-past 12 o'clock, the jury, being unable to agree on the principal question at issue, viz.: "In whose hand was the pistol from which the ball was fired which produced the death of Joseph Eisner?" returned the following non-committal verdict, and were discharged by the Coroner:

"We, the undersigned jurors, convened to inquire into the cause of death of deceased, do find his name to be Joseph Eisner, aged about forty years, a native of Bohemia, and that he came to his death by a gunshot wound in the head, probably a pistol, on or about the 20th of December, 1867. The jury disagree as to the person in whose hands the pistol was when it was fired."

The prisoner was now permitted to enter a carriage and return to his room, accompanied by several officers, who will hold him in custody, though not in actual confinement, until an order of Court admitting him to bail is made, or the grand jury take action on the case, and find or ignore a bill of indictment in due form.

The Original "Wild Bill."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 24th you have an article headed, "The Tremont Bank Robbery," in which you state that Harry O'Connors is, perhaps, the original of the sketch which appeared in *Harper's Monthly* of February, 1867, entitled "Wild Bill." As I was intimately acquainted with "Wild Bill," the original of the above-mentioned sketch, for some time while a resident of Kansas, and, knowing that you would not intentionally do an injustice to one who served with great honor throughout the late rebellion, I therefore take this opportunity to write to you and set you right upon this question.

"Wild Bill," the original of the above-mentioned sketch, is now, and has been for some time, a resident of Ellsworth, Kansas; was also, at the last election at that place, a candidate on the Republican ticket for Sheriff of the county. His real name is William Haycock, and those who know him respect him as an honorable and upright man—one who would not do an intentional wrong to anyone, much less be engaged in such a crime as you charge him with. He served as a scout with great distinction under General Curtis, and bears the scars of many wounds received in the service of his country.

JUSTICE.

Goldwin Smith Coming Back to the United States.

London Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I have the pleasure of being able to say to the many friends of Mr. Goldwin Smith that his rumored visit to America is a thing resolved upon. The letter, which you are permitted to print, below, is an answer to most of the questions which have been put, as well as a refutation of the current report that he meant to renounce the English citizenship and cast in his lot with the United States. It is, I need not say, a cause of sincere regret, not only to the personal friends of Mr. Goldwin Smith in England, but to the Liberal party, that he should have no share in the struggle which the next year or two must witness. It has been hoped confidently that he would enter Parliament, and there is certainly no man out of it whose more needed there. I believe I am right in saying that in addition to the reason stated in the letter below, Mr. Smith goes to America in search of a climate more lenient than this. His health has long been delicate, is impaired by severe studies, and he has, I hope, a chance of complete restoration under a brighter sky. He writes to me as follows:

OXFORD, Jan. 3, 1868.

DEAR SIR: It was not by me that my private intentions were made public; [illegible]

[illegible]

GOLDWIN SMITH.

FROM FORT PHIL KEARNEY.

The Indian Question.

What the Peace Commission Did Not Settle.

The Indians Still Hostile.

Prospect of a Bloody War Next Summer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT PHILIP KEARNEY, D. T., Dec. 30.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

From statements made by a member of the "Indian Peace Commission," we hoped that peace with the hostile Indians would be made in one hundred days, and at a cost less than the expense of carrying on the Indian war for one week. We are disappointed. Peace is not made. The council of Laramie has done us no good here. The northern Indians who attended the council, were the Crows, and a few Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Sioux, the largest and the most hostile tribe in this country, were not represented at the council. The Crows have always been friendly, and say they have never killed a white man. A treaty with them is superfluous. The few Cheyennes and Arapahoes at the council have but little influence in their tribes, but are always ready, when invited, to attend councils and receive presents.

THE POWDER RIVER ROAD.

The country through which the Powder River Road passes, the Sioux claim as their own. They refuse to go on a reservation and gain a sustenance in the unnatural occupation of farming. They say that this is the only country left them where they can find game sufficient to subsist their people, and rather than starve, which they will have to do if they are driven away from it, or allow it to be occupied by troops, they will fight for it until they are killed. The road was made through the country without their consent. Last summer, before the road was opened, they were called to a council at Fort Laramie, in which they were asked to allow the road to pass through their country. Red Cloud, the most influential Chief in the Sioux nation, refused his consent to the road, unless his people were paid for the country and assured means of support; and said that he would oppose with his warriors all attempts to take the country from his people, and would fight every train which passed over the road. The road, which is now untravelled and utterly useless, was established, and the many graves of butchered soldiers along the road from Fort Laramie to Fort C. F. Smith, bear witness to the fact that Red Cloud has kept his word.

WHAT THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION DID NOT SETTLE.

Every day the question is asked: Why are troops stationed in this country? What good are they doing? Why was it necessary to send one thousand troops into this wild and distant country to protect an untraveled road five hundred miles long against ten thousand savages? We do not know. We do know the results which have followed. A road has been made to Montana on which no one going to Montana travels, preferring to go by way of Salt Lake or up the Missouri River. Three military posts—Forts Reno, Philip Kearney and C. F. Smith—have been built at great expense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid to Wells, Fargo & Co. for carrying military stores to these distant posts, and tens of thousands for property stolen by Indians. Contracts have been let to speculators for furnishing, at enormous prices, hay, wood, &c., for these forts. A war with the Indians has resulted, and more than two hundred officers and soldiers of our army have been sacrificed; and this vain sacrifice continues. This country should be abandoned by our troops at once. It would have been better for the country had they never came here. They had better go to-day than to-morrow. Peace with the Indians might follow. The situation could not be rendered worse.

It is reported that the council would have given up the country had the Sioux attended the treaty at Laramie and demanded it as a condition of peace. It is well known that they have always demanded it as a condition of peace. When they were asked to go to the council no intimation was given them that the country would be given up to them. Had this intimation been given them, it is thought they would have attended the council. Mich Boyer, one of the messengers sent from Fort C. F. Smith to the Sioux camp to ask them to go to Laramie, saw and talked with Red Cloud's brother, who told him that the Sioux would make peace if the soldiers were taken out of their country, and on no other condition would they make peace. Boyer had no authority to tell them that the Commission would give the country up.

PROSPECT OF A BLOODY WAR.

The Commission has adjourned to meet the Sioux, at Fort Philip Kearney, next June. What the result of this meeting will be we are unable to tell, but think hostilities will continue unless their demand that the troops be removed is granted. If giving the country to them for the present will insure peace, all reason says let them have it. The bill to establish peace with hostile Indians provides that if peace is not made, four thousand volunteers shall be raised to fight them. Let us suppose that all of these troops are sent to this country against the Sioux. They will make Fort Philip Kearney their base of operations. Before they reach Fort Reno every Indian in the country will know they are coming. They will start from Fort Kearney in pursuit of the Sioux, with about thirty-five hundred effective men. The Sioux in this country can concentrate eight thousand warriors, who will whip these thirty-five hundred volunteers, if they are not experienced Indian fighters. If the Indians find themselves unable to make a successful defence, they will retire to British America before winter sets in, and the volunteers will return to the posts, consume the supplies and spend the winter in garrison. The Indians, also, will return and fight them all the way back. With but four thousand troops this operation may be repeated year after year, until as many years have passed as it took to subdue the Seminoles of Florida.

GIVING POWDER TO INDIANS.

There were some acts of the Peace Commission which are condemned by officers of the army serving on this route. We learn from the newspapers and from Crow Indians that the Commissioners gave powder to Spotted Tail's band at North Platte, and to the Crows and other Indians at Laramie. The ignorance of the Commission as to what becomes of this powder, can be the only excuse for placing it in the hands of savages the very means used to butcher the soldiers serving in this country. This powder has a history. The Indians to whom it was given have daily intercourse with hostile Sioux, to whom they trade this same powder, which kills the soldiers at Fort Reno, Fort Kearney and at Fort Smith. The powder given away by our friends returns to us messengers of death.

DISHONESTY OF INDIAN AGENTS.

The hostility of the Indians is in part due to the corrupt practices of Indian Agents. The agent's business is to distribute goods to Indians as annuities. The Indians are usually cheated out of these goods. The few that are not spirited away before reaching them are traded to them for furs, which the agent takes as stealings, and calls them "presents from the Indians." The old story of the Indians is, that the white men call them to councils, where they make promises that are broken; force them to sell their lands, and then send dishonest agents to cheat them out of their pay for it. We are now occupying the lands of the Crows; they are being deceived—they are being cheated. Yet they remain friendly. It remains to be seen how long dishonest dealing with them will retain their friendship. The officers of the army serving in this department indignantly and justly complain when they see their efforts to secure peace with the Indians thwarted by the erroneous policy pursued by the civil authorities, and the dishonest practices of Indian Agents—when they see powder and bullets placed in the hands of Indians who are hostile. The graves of the soldiers who have been killed along this road are so many witnesses to the crime of giving powder to Indians, and these are the silent witnesses to the justness of our complaints.

KESLAP.

Arrest of a Woman on Suspicion of Being a First-Class Swindler.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union, Jan. 24.

Yesterday the history, or rather a biographical sketch, was given us of a woman, young in years, smooth in language, and fair in complexion, who is charged with being an operator on the confidence principle. It appears that this very mysterious and suspicious personage arrived at the Osburn House about ten days ago, accompanied by a Mrs. Mayo, the wife, we understand, of Mr. Frank Mayo, the actor. She registered her name as [illegible]

[illegible]

A young woman, or as the style is "a young lady," of intelligence and apparent refinement, has been recently operating in Jersey City, New York, &c. She called a few days ago at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and stopped there for some time, having entered her name on the register as Mrs. Southerland, stating at the same time that she was the wife of Senator Southerland. While there she made the acquaintance of many respectable people, especially of a lady from Washington, by reason of her assumed character as the wife of a Senator. She pretended that her luggage would arrive in a few days from Canada. Two days afterwards she entered the room of the Washington lady and asked for the loan of four dollars for the purpose of paying her washing bill, as she had no small bills. The money was given to her, but subsequently it was found that she had left the hotel, and the Washington lady discovered that a valuable shawl was stolen from her. In the course of conversation this stranger said that she had been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel of New York. The Washington lady, on missing her shawl, visited Mr. Leland, who, from description, identified "Mrs. Senator Southerland" as a person who had also victimized him to the extent of ninety dollars, and that he had learned she had played the same game at Willard's Hotel in Washington; and further, that she had swindled persons in Syracuse out of some $3,000. It seems she travels in various disguises. She has been described to the detectives, who go after her, as "the woman who travels with the black-and-tan dog;" but has recently given up the dog. She has also been getting her hair cut short.

A few days ago she paid a visit to Judge Hogan at the Tombs, introducing herself as the wife of Senator Southerland, in consequence of which she was received with marked attention. Expressing a wish to visit the prison, the polite Judge escorted her through the various apartments, and to the prisoners she said kindly words and made promises to supply their wants. She also caused the arrest of an innocent woman in New York on a charge of picking her pockets of $70, probably with a view of extending her credit at the hotel. Mr. Leland, who is determined to cause the arrest of the woman, immediately set detectives at work, and they succeeded in tracing her to a hotel in Broadway, where she entered her name as Mrs. Tuttle, but soon after left, and up to the present time is at large. It is said that she is connected with the 7-30 counterfeiting gang.

To close this matter we have only to say that Mrs. Senator Southerland, *alias* Mrs. Waldron, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at the Osburn House, and sent to jail to await examination on the charge of false pretenses. All the baggage she had with her consisted of the clothes she wore.

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Hundreds of Thousands of People out of Work and Thousands on the Verge of Starvation.

From the London News, Jan. 11.

The tide of distress which is overwhelming East London shows no sign of ebbing; and the efforts which are made to stem it only mark its progress. They are the land marks which it passes. At present, according to a reasonable computation, twelve thousand men out of a population of six hundred thousand comprised within the Eastern districts are out of employment, and sixty thousand in distress. Destitution and pauperism are taking tithe of the population. They are decimating the ranks of industry. Every indication by which a period of physical suffering is recognized is only too plainly apparent. The reports of the Registrar General on the health of London record a number of deaths greatly in excess of the previous estimate and of the average; the number of persons receiving Poor-law relief far outruns that exhibited by the returns for the corresponding period last year, which was also a season of privation and suffering; the rates are higher, and their collection is becoming often difficult, and sometimes impossible. In Bethnal-green six thousand persons have been summoned for the non-payment of rates, the average number of defaulters having previously been five or six hundred. In St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, out of eleven thousand rate-payers, four thousand have been summoned. Two Magistrates sitting the other day in the Burdett Hall, in the Commercial road, had one thousand persons before them as defaulters. The collection of the rates, or rather the attempt to collect them, appears to be an office full of peril, and perfectly vain so far as any pecuniary result is concerned. The rate-paying and the rate-supported classes are practically merged together. Men who are, or ought to be in receipt of relief, are subject to demands, full of what must seem to them a cruel irony, for the tax. The ordinary resource of levying a distress fails. The distress is the real one already is being levied. In many cases there is nothing to seize. Pawnbrokers' tickets to the amount of £20, £40, or £50 are the only memorials of the furniture which once relieved the monotony of the bare walls. The ingenuity of Rumbledom had been unequal of putting the broker "in possession" of many a household in Poplar and Bethnal green. But until it reaches its catastrophe, and the tale is told at the Coroner's inquest or before the Police Magistrate, how few do we hear of the condition of things—[illegible]

[illegible]

Consultation of Woolen Manufacturers.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Jan. 24.

At the Manufacturers' Convention on Wednesday, the woolen men were out in strong force, and were altogether the most lively delegation on the floor. They are especially alive to the fact that not only have their profits been swept away, but their capital itself is being eaten into during the dull times, of which the end is not yet. After the adjournment, these poor unfortunate woolen manufacturers held a meeting to take action on the proposition to run the mills on three-quarters time, while the present limited demand continues. [illegible]

IOWA.

The Railroad Land Grants.

The Coming Legislative Contest on the Railroad Question.

The Presidential Question in Iowa.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Scarcely a day passes without increasing the conviction, by some new development, or fact, or arrival, that no question is going to be surrounded with so much interest, during the sitting of this Legislature, as the railroad question. I mentioned the other day, in a general way, and very briefly, a phase or two in the past history of railway legislation in this State, speaking of a sort of undefined hostility to railroads generally on the part of the body politic, and that this hostility seemed now to take the direction of regulating by law the tariff of freights of all railways operating in the State.

One ground of hostility to the railroads is to be found, doubtless, in the jealousy of corporate power created by the great land grants in favor of these corporations. By act of Congress of May 15, 1856, Iowa received from the general government, in trust for certain railroad corporations, immense quantities of the public lands. The lands were granted by the State to the railroads, as follows:

	Acres.
Burlington & Missouri	287,[illegible]
Mississippi & Missouri	774,[illegible]
Lyons Air Line	775,[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City	1,[illegible]

The Lyons Air Line never did anything in the way of constructing, much less operating, a road. In 1860 the grant was resumed by the State and turned over to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, which now forms part of the Chicago & Northwestern, making a continuous line between your city and Council Bluffs, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Dubuque & Sioux City, which ought to have been across the State long ago, according to the condition of its grant, is only as far as Iowa Falls. The Burlington & Missouri is just finished to Osceola, something over half-way across the State. The Mississippi & Missouri, now forming part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is but recently completed to Des Moines, with the Muscatine Division, fifty miles to Washington. These four roads, making in all about 1,300 miles of railway, ought to have been finished long ago, whereas, the truth is, there are only about that many miles completed in the whole State, to-wit:

	Miles.
McGregor Western	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]
Waverly Branch	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	[illegible]
Muscatine Division	[illegible]
Burlington & Missouri	[illegible]
Des Moines Valley	[illegible]
Keokuk & Fort Madison	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & St. Joseph	[illegible]
St. John to Sioux City (soon to be finished)	[illegible]
Total	1,[illegible]

Thus we have, in 1868, only as many miles of road in all Iowa as the four roads, with princely domains of land grants, ought to have given us long ago. If, therefore, there be complaint of "hostile legislation," I think the figures I have given are amply sufficient to show that some considerable amount of hostility is to be palliated if not excused. If the people "have their mad up," it must be confessed it is not altogether without reason.

But this is not all. Corporations possessing extensive land grants are not naturally popular with our people. In that good old antediluvian era of Democratic politics, when Augustus Cæsar Dodge adorned with his magnificent deportment the Senate of the United States, and his brilliant colleague, Mr. George Wallace Jones, flourished his kids on Pennsylvania avenue, what was called the Des Moines River Navigation Company received, by act of Congress, drawn by the aforesaid Dodge, an immense grant of land supposed to extend all along the Des Moines River. [illegible]

[illegible]

I have said above that the comparatively [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tyner was the last witness examined. His testimony seemed to produce quite a sensation [illegible]

THE NEW ULM MURDER CASES.

Trial of the Accused at St. Peter, Minnesota.

St. Peter (Minn.) Correspondence (Jan. 27) of the St. Paul Press.

The first witness called to the stand at the opening of court this morning, was Jonas Lenzenhalder, who being sworn, testified that on the 20th of December, 1866, he lived at New Ulm, and was proprietor of the Pennsylvania House; was at the jail when it was broken into that day, by the crowd, and saw Campbell dragged out by a rope around his neck; after he was thus dragged out and while lying near the jail, on the ground, saw a man approach and stab him with a knife; that man was the defendant, John Gut; saw defendant again in the evening. His hands were all blood; said he had killed two half-breeds; saw Antoine Zeller and John Hare in the crowd; Hare had a stick of wood in his hand about four feet in length.

Dr. Wm. Clark, of Mankato, testified that he attended a post mortem examination of the bodies of Campbell and Liscomb, at Mankato, in January, 1867. Campbell's right leg was cut off at the knee; think it was cut off after the body was dead; there was a bad wound above the knee on the same leg; the body had been stabbed with a knife seventeen times or more; there was a contused wound on the head, produced by a very heavy blow with a blunt instrument; this blow did not break the skull, but opened the sutures; had the instrument been small the skull must have broken; the larger the instrument the greater the force required to break the skull.

Palmer Lee testified that he was at New Ulm on the day Campbell and Liscomb were murdered; was at the jail; saw Campbell after he was dragged from the jail, lying on the ground near the jail, with his hands tied together across his breast; had no clothing on excepting a part of a shirt; his body was very badly bruised; saw John Gut approach Campbell, as he lay on the ground, and kick him in the face; Campbell put his hands up to his face as though the blow pained him; afterwards saw Campbell hanging by a rope around his neck to the grating of one of the jail windows; did not see who hung him there; saw the defendant, Gut, later in the day at the Pennsylvania House; he was talking a good deal; one or two in the room advised him to wash the blood off his hands, but he refused, saying he had killed two half-breeds; he spoke to me, and asked me to take a glass of beer; I refused; he then said he had killed two half-breeds; appeared to feel first-rate; had soldiers' clothes on; seemed to be very much excited.

Alonzo Lee was next sworn, and testified to about the same facts given in Palmer Lee's testimony, adding that he knew Campbell, because he had seen him before that day at the National Hall saloon. Had no idea that Campbell and Liscomb were half-breeds; they looked like white men.

D. H. Tyner testified that he assisted in the arrest of the defendant, at Austin, in this State, on the morning of January 7th, 1867; found him at the hotel in bed; when first arrested he said his name was not John Gut; gave some other name, which I do not remember; said he had never been at New Ulm and didn't know anything about the murder of Campbell and Liscomb; [illegible]

[illegible]

These trials, in all probability, will occupy the court from two to three months before they can all be disposed of. The expenses are frightful to contemplate. Nicollet County cannot bear up under them. [illegible]

POPULAR DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Symptoms of Revolution.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 9) of the New York World.

Public feeling continues to be very unquiet in Paris. The new Army bill makes people nervous, and the crowds only is lacking to bring about some lively demonstrations of discontent. A few evenings since a trifling incident came near being the cause of a serious outbreak. [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Home for Friendless Women—Whiskey Seizure—State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.

The first annual meeting of the Society for the Home for Friendless Women was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Latest Advices from our Russian Possessions—Protection of Seamen at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

News Personal, Political, Financial and Revolutionary.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DUBUQUE.

Railroad Obstructed by Snow—Proposed Change of Route—Theatrical—Cold Weather.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 30.—The track on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad was obstructed by snow last evening and this morning, west of Cedar Falls, [illegible]

[illegible]

CRIME.

A Father Held for Trial for the Murder of His Son—Escape of an Express Robber.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The Proposed International Boat Race.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 23.

[illegible]

A Young Lady and Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, Jan. 27.

[illegible]

Fire at Leavenworth.

[illegible]

Interesting Excerpts from the Mississippi Democratic Press.

Jackson (Miss.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bankruptcy Statistics—Number and Location of Debtors.

Suits Against Railroads and the City—Real Estate.

Appeals—Probate—Habeas Corpus—A Modern King Lear.

The business of the United States District Court, so far as it appertains to proceedings under the Bankrupt law, is increasing. [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRE AND POLICE.

Worn-Out Steamers and Overworked Men—Changes—More Water.

[illegible]

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

A Session Without Witnesses—The Question of Power to Compel.

The usual Thursday night meeting of the Police Investigation was held last evening, but was utterly unproductive of results, there being no witnesses present for examination, though half a dozen had been subpœnaed. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The Money market was rather irregularly supplied to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

for this great principle. In a word, they and the people generally, are radically sound upon this as upon other questions of public polity. ... that the feeling in favor of General Grant's nomination for the Presidency is well nigh universal in this State. This I have learned in conversation with men from all parts of the State. A few months ago it was not so; but now that the General's famous "private" letter and other equally Radical utterances have been published, there is no question of his soundness, and the voice for his nomination is loud and strong. In short, he is first and the rest nowhere.
LINKENSALE.

THE NEW ULM MURDER CASES.

Trial of the Accused at St. Peter, Minnesota.

St. Peter (Minn.) Correspondence (Jan. 25) of the St. Paul Press.

The first witness called to the stand at the opening of court this morning, was Jonas Landenschlager, who being sworn, testified that on the 28th of December, 1866, he lived at New Ulm, and was proprietor of the Pennsylvania House; was at the jail when it was broken into that day, by the crowd, and saw Campbell dragged out by a rope around his neck; after he was thus dragged out and while lying near the jail, on the ground, saw a man approach and stab him with a knife; that man was the defendant, John Gut; saw defendant again in the evening. His hands were all blood; said he had killed two half-breeds; saw Antoine Zeller and John Harr in the crowd; Harr had a stick of wood in his hand about four feet in length.

Dr. Wm. Clark, of Mankato, testified that he attended a post mortem examination of the bodies of Campbell and Liscomb, at Mankato, in January, 1867. Campbell's right leg was cut off at the knee; think it was cut off after the body was dead; there was a bad wound above the knee on the same leg; the body had been stabbed with a knife seven times, or more; there was a contused wound on the head, produced by a very heavy blow with a blunt instrument; this blow did not break the skull, but opened the sutures; had the instrument been small the skull must have broken; the larger the instrument the greater the force required to break the skull.

Palmer Lee testified that he was at New Ulm on the day Campbell and Liscomb were murdered; was at the jail; saw Campbell after he was dragged from the jail, lying on the ground near the jail, with his hands tied together across his breast; had no clothing on excepting a part of a shirt; his body was very badly bruised; saw John Gut approach Campbell, as he lay on the ground, and kick him in the face; Campbell put his hands up to his face as though the blow pained him; afterwards saw Campbell hanging by a rope around his neck to the grating of one of the jail windows; did not see who hung him there; saw the defendant, Gut, later in the day at the Pennsylvania House; he was talking a good deal; one or two in the room advised him to wash the blood off his hands, but he refused, saying he had killed two half-breeds; he spoke to me, and asked me to take a glass of beer; I refused; he then said he had killed two half-breeds; appeared to feel first-rate; had soldiers' clothes on; seemed to be very much excited.

Alonzo Lee was next sworn, and testified to about the same facts given in Palmer Lee's testimony, adding that he knew Campbell, because he had seen him before that day at the National Hall saloon. Had no idea that Campbell and Liscomb were half-breeds; they looked like white men.

D. H. Tyner testified that he assisted in the arrest of the defendant, at Austin, in this State, on the morning of January 7th, 1867; found him at the hotel in bed; when first arrested he said his name was not John Gut; gave some other name, which I do not remember; said he had never been at New Ulm and didn't know anything about the murder of Campbell and Liscomb; did not have on soldier's clothes; said he was going to Illinois, where he had relatives; the hostler there told him there was no use in denying his name, for he knew him at Fort Ridgely, and knew his name was John Gut. The defendant then acknowledged that was his name, and that he was at New Ulm when Campbell and Liscomb were killed and helped kill them; said he stabbed them several times before they were hung.

Mr. Tyner was the last witness examined. His testimony seemed to produce quite a sensation—at least it was attentively listened to by all in the room. Although the case are old, and had almost been forgotten by the talking world, yet there is a great deal of interest manifested hereabouts in the trials. The "affray," as it is called, was nothing else than a cold-blooded murder, and the guilty parties ought to be punished. Whether they will be or not, remains to be seen.

These trials, in all probability, will occupy the court from two to three months before they can all be disposed of. The expenses are frightful to contemplate. Nicollet County cannot bear up under them. If two murders bankrupt Ramsey County, what must be the result on Nicollet County of thirteen such trials. And if neither Nicollet County nor Ramsey can stand such expenditure, it is certain that Brown County cannot. The Legislature, now in session, ought to come to our relief. It seems perfectly proper that the State assume these expenses, for the present, at least. There is no county in the State that is able to bear these expenses. They legitimately belong to Brown County, but that county is entirely too poor to pay them. If compelled to pay them finally, the State ought to assume them for the present, and give Brown County time to make up the amount by easy taxation. The citizens of this county will petition the Legislature for relief in this matter, and it is hoped each member of the Legislature will give the subject a fair consideration, and act accordingly.

POPULAR DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Symptoms of Revolution.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 16) of the New York World.

Public feeling continues to be very unquiet in Paris. The new Army bill makes people nervous, and occasion only is lacking to bring about some lively demonstrations of discontent. A few evenings since a trifling incident came near being the cause of a serious outbreak. An immense open space at the junction of half-a-dozen boulevards and new streets—the former Chateau d'Eau—greatly enlarged is now covered with ice, and forms too tempting a slippery surface to be resisted by the young people of the quarters as a sledding ground. The crowd was unusually great on the evening in question (the 5th), and was full of fun and frolic, entirely oblivious of army bills and such like incubuses. All care was shaken off for the moment, but it appears that the police riled at the appearance of so large an assemblage, and probably haunted by a notion of how much mischief so many men might do if they all chanced to be seized with the same ideas at the same moment—the police, I say, interfered, and ordered the crowd to go home and go to bed. The replies at first were simply a retort of the same words—"*Allez vous coucher vous meme c'est trop bete cela.*" The police insisted, the crowd refused to budge, and went on sliding, throwing out an occasional sarcasm at the representatives of civil power. This was more than could be endured by the tools of the Prefect of Police—who is himself a tool of a still greater power, and who lately issued a decree of the most arbitrary sort—so one of the "Sergeants de Ville" went to a neighboring "caserne" and requested the assistance of a patrol of soldiers. This, instead of causing a peaceable dispersion of the people, exasperated them to the highest pitch. They fell upon the policemen, and several of them were very severely injured—one thrown down and trampled on, but finally rescued and borne back to the caserne by the soldiers. Cries of "Down with the Chassepots—we will have none of them," "Down with the Pope," "Down with the Army bill," were then raised, and the people, about fifteen hundred in number, gathered in front of the caserne, throwing stones, bits of ice and any other missiles within reach, at the windows, breaking several of them. The Marseillaise was sung and a cry of "*Vive la Republique*" raised, but at last a squad of cavalry was sent for, surrounded the assembly and, aided by them, the police made about forty arrests. Among them are several persons who took no part whatever in the disturbance, which the government papers say was raised by half a dozen escaped convicts. It is singular how persistent they are in repeating the old story. There is no discontent expressed with the existing state of things that is not ascribed by the Imperialist organs to the very refuse of creation. Nothing above this could be disaffected with Francois II is under the empire. *Le Pays*, conducted by Cassagnac, Sen., says that Jules Favre and the great leaders of the opposition are the representatives of the pot houses of the faubourgs of Paris. But to come back to the riot. It was broken up; and in yesterday's paper one of the arrested writes an account of the way he was treated during his imprisonment and on his way to the station. He chanced to be an innocent individual on his way home from a Twelfth night party, where he had been drawing lots with a party of young children, when, seeing the fun going on on the ice, he stopped to enjoy it a moment. As soon as cries were raised he retreated a little, but was soon snatched up by two or three policemen and marched off to the station, without having the slightest idea what for. He and the forty arrested, two-thirds of whom were released in default of proof against them, were conveyed in a private wagon to a station house, where they were locked up for sixteen hours in a stone cell; without light; without fire; with the thermometer at zero, ten degrees centigrade below freezing point; and yet worse, without any provision for certain necessities, so that the filth was revolting in the extreme. And this in Paris, the chief seat of modern civilization. This "row" shows plainly that the tide of discontent is rapidly mounting, and the government must look to itself. At the Porte St. Martin the first signal of resistance to municipal despotism was given, when the men who hissed was dragged off, half strangled, by "gens de armes," was brought back in triumph at the call of an outraged public.

Interesting Excerpts from the Mississippi Democratic Press.

Jackson (Miss.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

With the exception of the three Radical journals in the State, almost the entire press of Mississippi denounce and vilify the convention in terms of the filthiest blackguardism. The Vicksburg paper invariably speaks of one of the delegates from that county as "that cock-eyed, shirtless villain, McKee." Now, I looked for McKee, and found him to be a neatly dressed, intelligent, and altogether presentable person. Jackals, jackleggs, jackasses and pieballs are favorite names for the delegates; and menagerie, fungus, vile vomit, slimy blight, carpet-sack scum of the Northern scum for the convention. Let an present a choice excerpt or two in the original package. Here is a mild one, from the Brandon *Republican*: [illegible]

should be represented weighing a gift of ... The Yazoo Banner ... [illegible]

That the press does not outstrip the people the following extract from a communication in the Yazoo *Banner* is evidence: [illegible]

This is the sort of *canaille* used by every Conservative organ in Mississippi, except the Jackson *Clarion*, which, if bitter, is always dignified, and deals out argument instead of billingsgate. McCardle, the martyred Vicksburg editor, is most prolific of all in the invention of epithets, and when I saw him I was not surprised to find a man devoid of all appearance of ability as a journalist. He looks like a weak-minded man, who thinks that the uncouth license of abuse and epithet is more forcible than reason. He is a dead shot with the pistol, and has a desperate reputation.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Home for Friendless Women—Whisky Seizure—State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.

The first annual meeting of the Society for the Home for Friendless Women was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this forenoon. The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock, by James M. Ray, the President of the Board of Trustees, and W. S. Hubbard offered prayer, after which the constitution was read by Rev. Wm. Armstrong, acting Clerk of the board. It was ordered that the reports required be presented at the annual meeting be presented at the anniversary meeting this evening.

Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Keppers and Mrs. Wilson, on the part of the Board of Managers, and Messrs. W. S. Hubbard, J. C. Hays and J. M. Ray, on the part of the Board of Trustees, were appointed a committee to nominate members of the board for the ensuing year. The committee reported and the meeting elected the following as the Board of Trustees: James M. Ray, C. W. Webster, Samuel Merrill, William Hannaman, S. Hubbard, Wm. H. Hay, N. T. Bixler, J. Jameson, J. H. Vagen, Isaac C. Hays, D. E. Snyder.

The anniversary exercises take place to-night at the Third Presbyterian Church. Governor Baker will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Bame, Governor Baker and Elam Grey, Esq.

The home has been greatly useful during the past year, and measures are being taken to enlarge the sphere of operations and place it in a permanent financial basis.

Collector Brown seized here, yesterday, 84 barrels of high wines at the Jeffersonville depot, in transit from Peoria, Illinois, to Louisville, Kentucky. They were branded by a Government inspector, but improperly. It is the intention of the officials here to hold all spirits passing through here until they are satisfied the tax has been properly paid.

General Ben Harrison, Supreme Court Reporter, declines a re-nomination, and C. P. Jacobs, Esq., Secretary of the Union State Central Committee, is announced as a candidate for the nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Indiana, was held in the Senate Chamber to-day. A large attendance of delegates was present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, Major General R. S. Foster; Senior Vice Grand Commander, Major General Charles Cruft; Junior Vice Grand Commander, Colonel George Humphrey; with a Grand Council of Administration of five officers. Major O. M. Wilson was appointed Adjutant.

A resolution endorsing General Grant for the next President was adopted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Latest Advices from our Russian Possessions—Protection of Seamen at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—Advices from Alaska, January 18, say the weather was mild. The daily average of temperature in December and January was about twenty-seven degrees Fahrenheit.

The effects of the Russian Fur companies were sold for about $120,000.

Several arrivals from Victoria and Puget's Sound furnished supplies and vegetables to the garrison.

People celebrated the holidays with boat races, masquerades, &c. The race between the last cutters Jamestown and Resaca was won by the former. The same boat won the sweepstakes in the China seas in 1864, from the English, French and Dutch men-of-war.

One death has occurred among the new colonists—caused by whiskey.

No mention is made of the trouble with the Indians.

The bark Nepsworth was expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast, with the late Russian garrison and other passengers.

A considerable trade is springing up between Oregon and Washington Territory and British Columbia.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of the committee on the evils of abuses between masters of vessels and sailors' boarding-house keepers, and recommended the enactment of a law similar to that in New York in reference to the same matter. The present law relating to San Francisco pilots has been approved.

MEXICO.

News Personal, Political, Financial and Revolutionary.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—A telegram from the City of Mexico, dated Tuesday last, says Porfirio Diaz had returned to the capital.

The Mexican troops were to be paid fortnightly in advance.

The Legislature of San Luis Potosi had levied a forced loan of $3,000 upon the merchants, the payment of which had been refused, and some of the merchants had been imprisoned.

Since the rebellion in Yucatan, the State of Chiapas has been disorderly, in consequence of the intrigues of Ortega, Perez and others.

There were various rumors in regard to the projected expedition against Guatemala.

Senor Suarez, who had been tendered a position in the Cabinet of Juarez, has been compelled to decline on account of ill-health.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamship George, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. A City of Mexico paper of the 8th inst. states that a decree had been published in San Luis abolishing all interior custom houses in that State, and revenue will be raised in future by taxation.

A large quantity of armament had been sent from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

DUBUQUE.

Railroad Obstructed by Snow—Proposed Change of Route—Theatrical—Cold Weather.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 29.—The track on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad was so obstructed by snow last evening and this morning, west of Cedar Falls, that the trains were unable to get through. The road will probably be cleared this afternoon.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House last evening, to take action on the proposition of Blair & Co. in relation to changing the route of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad from its original survey to Storm Lake, so as to strike the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Strong objections are made to the change.

CRIME.

A Father Held for Trial for the Murder of His Son—Escape of an Express Robber.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—Edward Buchiel, shot by his father yesterday, died this morning. The father has been committed for trial in the Criminal Court.

Jim Creighton, who was arrested for robbing the express office at Jackson, Tenn., some time since, broke jail on Monday night.

The Proposed International Boat Race.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 28.

The invitation mentioned some time since as having been sent from the Harvard College crew to the Oxford (England) University crew to row an international race, has been responded to by Mr. F. Willan, the President of the Oxford University Club, who states that his club would be happy to make a match with Harvard on terms similar to those under which the annual match with the Cambridge University is rowed, viz: to row in eight-oared boats steered by coxswains, without any other restrictions as to size of boats, etc., over a fair course of three miles or more, and clear, as far as possible, from any obstructions. As the Harvard Club proposed to row without coxswains, and, as the Oxford crew always have one, the Harvard gentlemen have again written to propose that each crew shall have the privilege of carrying a coxswain or not, thus giving an opportunity to test the English system of rowing against the English. Mr. Willan, in his letter, in answer to the one from the Harvard gentlemen, says that an under-graduate of Oxford is willing to row any member of Harvard College upon mutually agreed terms, and that another English amateur, who had lately left Oxford, was willing to make a match with any amateur in America. If a race should occur, it will be early in September.

A Young Lady and Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, Jan. 27.

Mr. Phelps, of Competine Township, has just given us all the particulars of the most terrible and shocking affair that ever occurred in this county. It appears that the house of Mr. Howdyshell, near Captain McReynolds', in Competine Township, being a story-and-a-half frame building, caught fire on Tuesday morning last, just before day, from, as it is supposed, some ashes that had been carelessly left in a shed part of the building. Mr. H. occupied at the time by Mr. H. and her family, besides a young lady of some eighteen years, a sister of Mr. H.'s, named Caroline Howdyshell. The house was enveloped in flames before the inmates were aroused. Mr. H. escaped, badly burned, with two of the children, while the young lady and two of the children, aged respectively five and three, perished in the flames. The noble girl lost her life in her heroic efforts to save the children. Their bodies were finally recovered from the ruins, the children being entirely burnt to an unrecognizable mass, while the young lady had both her limbs burnt off above the knees, and one of her arms pulled out of the socket in extricating her body from the debris.

Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 29.—A fire last night, at the corner of Shawnee and Second streets, destroyed the cracker factory of J. M. Clark, and two adjoining dwellings. ... [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bankruptcy Statistics—Number and Location of Debtors.

Suits Against Railroads and the City—Real Estate.

Appeals—Probate—Habeas Corpus—A Modern King Lear.

The business of the United States District Court, so far as it appertains to proceedings under the Bankrupt law, is increasing. This is probably in view of the fact that final discharges will only be granted, unless the law be amended, after June 1st next, to any debtor whose estate does not produce upon settlement fifty cents upon the dollar of debt. To the present writing four hundred and twenty-five cases have been brought into court. Of these six have been dismissed by consent of the creditors and debtors, and twenty-five discharges have been distributed through this (Northern) district, as follows:

Counties.		Counties.	
Cook, exclusive of Chicago	16	Henderson	1
Chicago	199	Kankakee	2
Bureau	18	Whiteside	9
Peoria	20	DeKalb	7
Kane	17	Livingston	11
Warren	17	Will	6
Mercer	17	Winnebago	7
Woodford	6	McHenry	7
Henry	11	Jo. Daviess	2
Lee	15	Knox	29
Iroquois	3	Ogle	10
Rock Island	6	Stephenson	5
Carroll	6	LaSalle	1
Rock Island	4	Boone	5
Dupage	2	Kendall	1
Lake	1	Putnam	1
		Marshall	1

Total cases ... 425

Of the cases set to the account of Chicago, one is of a resident of Fairfield, Ohio, who has transacted business here. The first petition was filed on the day upon which the law went into effect, but that proceeding was subsequently dismissed by consent of all the parties. Of the whole number of proceedings, twenty-one have been instigated by creditors. Involuntary proceedings conducted by the creditors, are the discontinued cases, have generally been of this class.

The new petitions recorded yesterday, and referred, were of— [illegible]

Cornelius V. Spencer, of Rockton, Winnebago County.

Adrian De Long, of Livingston County.

Ignatz Herzog, of Chicago.

Philip G. Newell, of Chicago.

George Goulding, of Will County.

The jury is finally at work in the Circuit Court. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

A Session Without Witnesses—The Question of Power to Compel.

The usual Thursday night meeting of the Police Investigation was held last evening, but was utterly unproductive of results, there being no witnesses present for examination, though half a dozen had been subpoenaed. The members of the committee waited in their room until 8 o'clock. They at last discussed the Lake Park, and also the progress they themselves were making. Alderman Walsh was in favor of having the Council take up the investigation, and then the committee had a long rambling discussion on the powers of the Council relative to requiring the attendance of witnesses, &c. An attempt was made to rescind the resolution declaring that their sessions should be secret. Alderman D'Wolf moved that reporters be admitted, but he did not insist on it, and the motion was temporarily laid over.

About 9 o'clock the committee adjourned.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

During the meeting the following communication from the Clerk of the Committee was presented:

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1868.

Calvin D'Wolf, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Police Investigation:

SIR: At the meeting of the Committee on Police Investigation, held on Monday, January 20th, I was directed to furnish to Hon. John M. Wilson a copy of certain questions which are appended to this report, and ask an opinion prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and to request his written opinion thereon.

In accordance with these instructions I, on Monday, January 27th, sent the following letter, and the other matters referred to therein, to the Hon. John M. Wilson. [illegible]

GEORGE BUCKLEY, Clerk of Committee.

[illegible]

QUESTIONS FOR LEGAL OPINION.

1. Has the Common Council in its legislative capacity the power to investigate the conduct of any and all members of the Police Department with a view to a time in the future, if such shall be proper, to prefer charges before the Circuit Court of Cook County against the Board of Police Commissioners, or if they shall deem it prudent, then to prefer charges against subordinates of the department, before the Police Board?

2. If so, has not the Mayor, as the presiding officer of the Council, the right to administer binding oaths to witnesses?

3. If so, then cannot the Common Council as a legislative body, in its legislative capacity, enforce the attendance of witnesses resident within the city limits of Chicago?

4. If the Council is found only to have the power to commit for contempt, during the term ... [illegible]

5. Provided the Common Council has the authority to summon witnesses and to imprison them for refusing to answer such questions as may be put to them, has the Common Council authority to delegate those powers to a committee of its own body?

ACCUSED OF THEFT.—A young man named G. W. ... was arraigned before Justice Dranhoff, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny, and held for trial in the sum of $800. It is alleged by his employers, Davis, Sawyer & Co., that, a few days since, they sent him with a quantity of zinc to deposit in their manufactory, but that instead of doing so as ordered, he sold the same and pocketed the proceeds.

FIRE AND POLICE.

Worn-Out Steamers and Overworked Men—Changes—More Water.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at No. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The following was presented: [illegible]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be requested to estimate the cost, and advise this board as to the best and most economical plan of conducting water from the Chicago River ... for the purpose of furnishing the Fire Department with a sufficient constant and near supply of water in case of fire. The resolution passed.

THE LAKE STREET FIRE.

Fire Marshal Harris informed the board that he had notified the agent of Burch's Building, and the owners of the other buildings destroyed in the late fire, of the unsafe condition of those portions of the walls that remained standing. He had instructed them to take immediate measures to pull the walls down.

Commissioner Brown stated that a debt of gratitude was due to the firemen who had worked so faithfully and untiringly for the safety of the city within the past few days. The other Commissioners spoke to the same effect.

The Fire Marshal said that the department had been severely taxed, and that its members had done well. The men had stood remarkably well, though much of it had frozen.

CHARGES AND CHANGES.

The resignation of Officer Thomas Landon was received and accepted.

Officer ... was dismissed from the police force for drunkenness.

Officer Patrick J. Bowen was charged with drunkenness and notified to appear at the next succeeding meeting.

The board adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The Money market was rather irregularly reported to-day. Some of the banks engaged in the Produce trade quoted business more active, with an increased demand for Money, but with the institutions devoted to a purely mercantile business, there was comparatively little doing. Country balances show some signs of increase, but city deposits are falling off. Paper is subjected to a close scrutiny, and while the market is comparatively easy to first-class signatures, it is very stringent for all others. There is a good deal of commercial paper offering on the open market, and it is discounted at rates varying from 1½ @2 per cent per month.

New York funds were rather scarce and the market ruled firm, with sales between banks at par premium. Currency was shipped to New York last evening. The counter rates were unchanged—par buying and 1-10@⅛ premium selling.

Flour was quiet but firm. Wheat ruled quiet and a little lower. Corn active and ¼c better. Oats advanced ½@¾c. Rye declined 3c. Barley dull. Mess Pork inactive. Bulk Meats active and ⅛@¼c better. Lard in active demand, closing firm at advance of ¼c. Dressed Hogs in good request, and 10@15c better.

Gold was very steady. The market opened at 140⅝, declined to 140½, and closed at 140⅝. The following quotations were received by Chas. K. Boyd, gold broker: [illegible]

Here the market was steady at 139¾@139⅞ buying. Silver nominal at 132@133 buying.

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Sixes, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties (new) '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was steady and firmer. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET. [illegible]

Local Securities were unchanged.

The following comparative table shows the condition of the leading items of the banks of Philadelphia, with the changes between the last and previous week: [illegible]

—The Boston *Advertiser* observes: [illegible]

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks: [illegible]

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

The firmness noted in the Provision market yesterday was well maintained to-day, and prices were again higher, with an active demand for Bulk Meats and Lard. Mess Pork was inactive, as the advanced views of sellers kept buyers out of the market. Holders were offering Standard brands at $20.75, but there were no buyers over $20.50. Choice brands were nominal at $21.00@21.25. Sweet Pickled Hams were firm, with sales of 70 tcs at 12c. The demand for Bulk Meats was again active, and the market advanced ⅛@¼c, with large sales at 11⅛@11¼c for Short Clear; 10c for Short Ribs; 7¾@8¼c for Shoulders, all loose, on the spot; and 8⅛c for Shoulders, seller February. Boxed Meats were quiet—the business being restricted to 100 boxes Long Clear at 10⅛c. In other cuts there was nothing doing, and the market may be quoted nominal ... Green Meats met with a limited inquiry, but the market was firmer, with sales of 500 pcs at 11c from the block. There was an active speculative demand for Lard, and the market advanced ¼@⅜c, with sales of 3,000 tcs at 13⅛@13¼c for Steam and Kettle, and 13⅜c for No. 1, spot, and 13⅝c for Steam, seller last half of February and all March. Grease was inactive and nominally unchanged.

There was an active demand for Dressed Hogs, and the market advanced 10@15c, with sales at $7.00@8.00 for light to extra heavy—closing firm at $7.65 and $8.00 for good lots, dividing on 200 lbs.

The Flour market was quiet but firm, and in some instances a slight improvement was obtained on favorite brands of Spring Extras. Some 1,500 brls changed hands at $9.37½@10.75 for White Winters, and $9.25@11.00 for Spring Extras.

There was less activity in Wheat, and the market declined ¼@½c, with sales to the extent of 96,000 bu at $2.11@2.12 for No. 1; $2.07¼@2.08¼ for No. 2; $1.90@1.94 for No. 3, and $1.75 for Rejected in store—closing quiet and steady at $2.07¾@2.08 for No. 2.

The demand for New Corn was quite active and almost entirely of a speculative character, and values appreciated ½c. In Old Corn there was nothing done. About 130,000 bu New changed hands at 86½@88c—closing steady and firm, with rather more buyers than sellers at 88¼c.

There was more animation in Oats, and the market advanced ½@¾c. The sales add up 164,000 bu at 59½@60¾c—closing steady and firm at 60¾c.

There was nothing of moment doing in Rye. The market was very dull at a decline of 3c, with sales of one car load at $1.49 for No. 1 in store. No. 2 may be quoted entirely nominal at $1.46.

Barley was exceedingly dull, and the business was restricted to a few parcels at $2.13 for No. 2, and $1.80@1.85 for sample.

The movement in seeds was very moderate at $2.87½@2.90 for Timothy and $7.35@7.45 for Clover.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Flour steady and quiet at [illegible]. Wheat inactive and steady. Corn salable at [illegible]. Oats steady and salable at [illegible]. Pork nominal. New butter at [illegible]. Lard firm. Hogs steady. Gold at 140⅝.

CLOSING—Flour steady. Wheat better and quiet. Corn firm and salable. Oats quiet. Pork nominal ... Lard and Hogs steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11:45 a.m.—Corn at [illegible]. Red Wheat at 14s 6d; White at 16s. Corn at [illegible].

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 2 Spring Wheat was quiet and easier—closing with buyers at $2.07½ and sellers at $2.08. Corn declined ½c in consequence of unfavorable advices from Liverpool—closing at 88@88¼c for New. Provisions were quiet but firm, with sales of 300 tcs prime Steam Lard at 13c. In other products there was nothing doing.

There was a rather better demand for Beef Cattle, and the feeling developed was a shade firmer. Prices, however, were nominally unchanged—ranging at $3.50@9.00 for common to extra. Sales were made at a range of $7.50@7.75. Received to-day, 186.

Live Hogs were in active demand, and a further advance of 10@15c per 100 lbs was established. The pens were cleared out at a range of $5.50@7.00 for common to choice. A "fancy" lot changed hands at $7.85, though this was exceptional. Received to-day, 1,637.

The Coal Trade of the United States.

[illegible]

United States Commissary Awards at Louisville.

The following is a list of awards made this day of January, by ... Louisville, Ky.: [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1868.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week thus far, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company: [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was little improvement in the general character of the market. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

HOGS—There was a good attendance of buyers to-day, and under an active demand values further appreciated to the extent of 10@15c per 100 lbs. The supply was meagre, and long before night the pens were stripped of stock, and the demand had not been satisfied. There was considerable interest manifested on the part of shippers, but packers were more liberal in their bids, and succeeded in securing the bulk of the offerings. Sales were made at a range of $5.50@7.00 for common, $6.50@6.75 for medium, $6.85@7.25 for good and $7.30@7.50 for prime to choice. ... We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

SHEEP—The demand was light, and the market may be quoted quiet and steady at $4.00@5.25 for good to choice and $6.00@6.50 for extra.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of ... [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—Received, ... brls; shipped, ... brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, ... bu; shipped, ... bu. [illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEESWAX—Continues quiet at [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—There was no particular change in the market to-day. [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—The Rice market was inactive. [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

NAILS—The Nail market remains quiet. [illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

TIN—[illegible]

Plaster—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE STRAITS.—Advices from Mackinaw to January 16th, represent the Straits as solidly bridged with ice, and teams crossing. Thermometer 40 degrees below zero.

TUGMEN'S ORGANIZATION.—Two attempts have been made at Detroit to organize the tug owners of that vicinity into a joint stock company, instead of an association, as now. Both have failed thus far, the second meeting, a few days since, amounting to nothing.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—The principal owners of Detroit have decided to petition Congress for an amendment of the present laws, so that hereafter lake vessels shall only pay a certain tax each year, the largest class $50. No tax will be placed on receipts, and no fee for a technical breach of law shall exceed $10. Steps have been taken to make a decided demonstration in this direction.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE. Depot—North Wells street. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office—56 South Clark street. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE). [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Union Depot, foot of Lake street. [illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS. [illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Special Notices.

A Warning Against Imitations.

After the great success of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in this country, ... [illegible]

OF IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
OF A FOUL STOMACH,
OF LOSS OF APPETITE,
OF DYSPEPSIA,
OF WEAK LUNGS,
OF CONVALESCENTS.

Further, in cases
OF COLDS AND CATARRHS,
OF OBSTINATE HOARSENESS AND COUGHS,
OF CHRONIC AND CATARRHAL DISEASES,
OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES,
AND ESPECIALLY OF PULMONARY AND TUBERCULARY CONSUMPTION.

[illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, ... DICKINSON, BLOCKI & CO., Chicago.

STAR MILLS — TRADE MARK — STAR-PAPERS. [illegible] to Star Mills, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL AND DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] 170 South Clark street, Chicago. P. O. Box 154. [illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible] TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

Office and Parlors 183 South Clark street, ... [illegible]

Conjugal Love.

And the Happiness of True Marriage. [illegible]

Dr. Hassett,

183 South Clark street, Chicago, ... [illegible]

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Radway's PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum.

Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse and Strengthen. Warranted to effect a Positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, Containing no Mercury, Minerals, or Deleterious Drugs.

[illegible]

Toilet Soaps.

STEARINE SOAP.

The best of all Family Soaps, now so favorably known all over the United States, ... [illegible]

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Manufacturers, 20 South Front st., Phila. 30 Barclay st., N. Y.

Wanted.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, a man of the highest qualifications and character to establish and supervise Agencies in the Western States, by a

First-Class Life Insurance Company, [illegible] Post Office, New York.

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PA. [illegible]

N. S. BOUTON, Agent, Chicago.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY'S TEN PER CENT

Second Mortgage Bonds

[illegible] February 1, 1868. H. W. BLODGETT, Pres't C. & Mil. R. Co.

Legal.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, Superior Court, December Term, 1867. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK CO., ss. Cook County Circuit Court. [illegible]

Printing Ink.

G. B. KANE & CO., ... MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING INK. [illegible]

Medical.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF STIMULANTS.

New York Independent, May 2, 1867.

In spite of the awful logic of experience, and in defiance of prohibitory statutes, Intemperance is more prevalent in the United States to-day than it has ever been at any former period. This is a statistical fact which the well-informed philanthropist cannot deny, however much he may regret it; and it proves one of two things—either that the vice is past remedy or mitigation, or that the stringent means adopted to prevent the sale and use of stimulants have been unwise and irrational. Human nature is not so hopelessly vicious as to be beyond the influence of reason and persuasion—however obstinate it may be in its resistance to arbitrary and inconsistent laws and the extremists, who have declared uncompromising war against the use of liquor under any circumstances, have overswung the mark, and actually increased the evil they intended to crush out. The United States law authorizes the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits; and the Government derives a large revenue from such importation, manufacture and sale. And while this is the case, no local law can ever prevent the use of the article. The statutes which impose taxes and duties on liquor, presuppose that it will be used, and recognize the right of the people to use it. That right is denied by the prohibitionists, and they make by-laws to prevent the citizen from exercising a personal privilege guaranteed to him—by implication at least—by the law of the land.

This is the whole case in a nutshell; and it is for those to answer who profess the Maine Law, and every other enactment of its class, have proved dismal failures.

Every good man admits that intoxication is a terrible vice—the fruitful parent of every species of crime. But it does not therefore follow that alcoholic stimulants should be abolished. Wine from out, and we become of one of the most important departments of medical art? Only ignorant fanatics, or men whose better judgment is warped by prejudice, will attempt to deny that lives are saved daily by the timely administration of spirituous stimulus as a reanimating and restorative agent. It is the base of all the tinctures of the pharmacopoeia, and it has preserved the lives of thousands on the battle-field, in military and other hospitals, and in private practice. Without it, medical science would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of the hero omitted. Most especially is this true of a PURE MEDICAL STIMULANT. Unquestionably, the extremists of the Neal Dow stripe, would like to suppress all medicated preparations containing alcohol. They would probably begin with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, reputed to be the most potent restorative and alterative of the day. They would deprive the ague and fever districts of the South and West of this powerful specific. They would meet the traveller in the Valley of the Mississippi, or the miner in the placers and canons of California, or the voyager about to sail for the insalubrious coast of Mexico or the West Indies, and demand the surrender of this great antidote to malaria, and protective against the effects of unwholesome water, if he happened to be provided with it. Nay, they would probably go further than that, and destroy the great factory at Pittsburgh, where it is prepared, and every bottle of it upon which they could lay their hands throughout the length and breadth of the land. It vain would it be proved to them that the article was manufactured from the purest of all known diffusive stimuli, and the most valuable of medicinal herbs and roots. "Away with it! away with it!" they would cry; "it contains alcohol, and therefore it must be destroyed."

But this is the language of insane bigotry. Enlightened Science—aye, and enlightened Religion and Morality, too,—condemn it utterly. Bishop Eastburn, the Reverend Dr. Worcester, and other great divines, have recently given their testimony against such wholesale hostility to stimulants, and have declared that the vice of drunkenness has been greatly increased by the indiscriminate onslaughts of the prohibitionists. The great Agassiz, and such men as Professors Horsford and Jackson, together with Drs. Bigelow, Clarke, Holmes, White, and many other eminent practitioners, whose standing as physicians should secure respect for their opinions on a point like this, have stated that alcoholic preparations are absolutely essential to the treatment of many diseases as restoratives. They only insist that the preparations be pure. They are in favor of stringent laws against adulteration; their motto is "REGULATE, not DESTROY."

And this is the true policy, dictated alike by philosophy, experience and common sense. What, on the other hand, is the tendency of the policy of prohibition? It does not prevent, it never has prevented, it never can prevent the sale of alcoholic fluids; but it leads to their ADULTERATION, and thus increases a thousand-fold the evils that it proposed to annihilate. When liquors are sold secretly, and at the risk of personal liberty, of course the dealers will seek to compensate themselves for the hazards they incur by inordinate profits; and to obtain those profits, they will adulterate what they sell. It is notorious that the liquor sold in States where prohibitory laws exist is for the most part poison. It is unfit for the vendor to give his customers a fiery and destructive compound as a good article—the penalty being in such case the same. Sweet and delicately colored temperance laws would prevent this horrible adulteration. Prohibitory laws promote it. It is well known that most of the liquor recently destroyed in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, for evasion of the Government tax, has been of the vilest description. The manufacturers, in view of the possibility of seizure, have got up the cheapest articles at the least possible expense, in order that their loss, in case of discovery, might be comparatively small. The safety of the public health demands that such pernicious stuff be destroyed; and under a proper system of laws, it would be condemned and thrown into the docks. But no, it is sold by the Government, at the average rate of about $1 a gallon, to pay the tax. In this way alcoholic poison is distributed broadcast among the people. The whole system of legislation bearing upon the liquor trade in this country is, although not so intended, an ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTEMPERANCE. A moderate excise and wise regulatory laws, in relation to the testing of all distilled and fermented beverages, are the best safeguards against the great evil which all thinking people deplore, but for which few have the wisdom and boldness to propose any remedies consistent with reason and founded on a proper appreciation of the wants and weaknesses of human nature. When a jury is to be produced, reformers will attempt to carry their true policy would be to TAX, ANALYZE and RESTRAIN. All pernicious stimulants would be glad, if they could, to sweep out of the trade and commerce of the country the vile, brain-maddening poisons that are now sold in every public groggery and every secret den of intemperance, with as little risk as the dealer in the purest products of the vat and still.

The question is, How shall it be done? And the reply of every right-thinking man is, By a right examination of the articles, and the infliction of heavy penalties, pecuniary and personal, in all cases where adulteration is detected. Is it not a shame that the cunning Poisoner and the dealer in a pure invigorant should only be held to the same accountability by the authorities? And yet this is the case under the present liquor laws.

There are many forms of diffusive stimuli used by the medical profession; and the great object of the patronage physician is to obtain them unmixed with any deleterious article. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as already observed, has the reputation of being the purest preparation of its kind in process of manufacture, and was therefore selected as an example. It is but, so to take, as it is the greatest good of the greatest number, that the law should place the distinction between ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

A CHOICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES. TO GET WELL OR DIE.

WHAT MUST BE DONE AND HOW TO DO IT—THIS COURSE MUST BE PURSUED OR DEATH WILL FOLLOW—DR. SCHENCK'S COURSE OF TREATMENT LAID DOWN TO CURE BAD CASES OF CONSUMPTION.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

[illegible]

COUGHS AND COLDS. [illegible]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Stomach or Digestive Organs.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The Stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, ... [illegible] these well-known remedies.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED By DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, ... [illegible]

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause Whatever,

Prostration of the System,

Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. [illegible]

Persons Advanced in Life

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. [illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, ... [illegible] Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible] E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

Principal Depot in New York at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Extraordinary Low Prices in Currency. [illegible] D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177 West street, New York. [illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS. Via Panama Railroad. [illegible] F. R. BABY, Agent. ... JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible]

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ... Saturday, Feb. 8.
ST. LAURENT, Bocande ... Saturday, Feb. 22.
EUROPE, Lemarie ... Saturday, March 7.
PEREIRE, Duchesne ... Saturday, March 21.

PRICE OF PASSAGE In Gold, (including wine,) [illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

[illegible] CHAS. W. WEST, 25 William st., New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., ...

[illegible]

By authority of Col. Brt. ... Commanding District of the I. T. A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., ... for the transportation of ... [illegible]

From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

[illegible]

Chief Quartermaster Military Div. of the Missouri.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE—BY VIRTUE OF certain Chattel Mortgages and Executions, AT 331 WEST MADISON ST., On SATURDAY, February 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., [illegible] JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Sheriff. By ELIJAH R. GALPIN, Deputy.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. ... [illegible]

Isinglass.

J. J. & W. N. MANNING, Manufacturers of PURE AMERICAN ISINGLASS, ROCKPORT, MASS. [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., ... Lake st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

THE CITY.

THE TEMPLAR MARCH is the title of a fine piece of music, handsomely illustrated, composed by Vose, and just issued. The piece was played at the late Knights Templar Ball.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRICK MAKING.

Gard's Improved Machine—An Inspection Invited.

SKATING.

Opening of the Wabash Avenue Rink—The Other Parks.

CURSED BE CANAAN.

Lecture by Petroleum V. Nasby—The Democracy and the Negro.

The Descendants of Ham Never in Africa.

D. R. Locke, Esq., of the Toledo *Blade*, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," lectured last evening to a full house before the Young Men's Association, in Library Hall.

CHICAGO IN ITS INFANCY.

Reminiscences of an Old Settler.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Narrow Escape from Another Devastating Conflagration.

Lake Street the Scene—Probable Damage of $15,000.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Important Notice to Purchasers of Season Secured Seats.

The Fire—Letters of Sympathy.

The Great Fire—Prompt Payment.

The Great Fire—Thanks.

Population of Chicago.

Causes of Fire.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 30.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FAR WEST.

Knights of the Cue at Omaha—Railroad Accident—Regularity of Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 30.

CRIME.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case.

A Pair of Swindlers in Custody.

NEW YORK.

Movement to Secure a Revision of the Laws in Regard to Canal Management—Marine Items.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Nominations for State Officers—Platform Adopted.

Destructive Fire at Bushnell, Ill.

Railroad Election—Delegates to the National Commercial Convention.

Weather Reports.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Juniper Tar Soap—Is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin.

The Two Standards, Liberty's Standard.

Dr. Hunter's Letter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

The Folsom Letter A Sewing Machine

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

New York Financial News.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Ocean Freights.

New York Provision Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

Albany Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

CINCINNATI. CLEVELAND. LOUISVILLE. TOLEDO. ST. LOUIS. MEMPHIS. BALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA. BUFFALO.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

OLE BULL'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.

F. O. G. B. O. M.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Will give two Grand Concerts at LIBRARY HALL, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

Auction Sales.

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

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NEW YORK OFFICE, 161 Duane-st.

Regular Sales Throughout the Year.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.

CATALOGUE SALE.

The Entire Stock of a Wholesale Clothing House, AT AUCTION.

CATALOGUE SALE.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE BY AUCTION,

of Pawnbroker's Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

This Morning at 10 o'clock,

FRIDAY, JAN. 31ST, 1868.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 134 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

AUCTION, By FROST, CHILDS & CO.

A. LIPMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 134 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Extra Announcement for the Season of GRAND OPERA!

BY MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN AND LEONARD GROVER'S GERMAN COMPANIES COMBINED

SIX NIGHTS!

Performance on Saturday Night,

Next Monday Evening, Feb. 3d.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF SEASON TICKETS.

MATINEE FREE.

WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING

ONLY NINE DOLLARS.

The Company is Certainly the Largest and Best,

The Chorus the Strongest,

The Orchestra the Finest,

THE COSTUMES THE MOST ELEGANT.

THE REPERTORY,

GRAND MASQUERADE, FEBRUARY 3D, 1868, AT THE TURNERS' HALL, NORTH CLARK-ST.

THE CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

PROGRAMME.

REGULATIONS.

Tickets Admitting Gentleman and One Lady, $3; Every Additional Lady $1 Extra.

The Sale of Reserved Seats

COMMITTEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

UNIMPROVED.

Real Estate—Country.

For Sale.

Lost and Found.

Personal.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—To Rent.

Business Chances.

Machinery.

Board Wanted.

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

MALES.

Agents Wanted.

Boarding and Lodging.

Partners Wanted.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Pianos

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Cotton Tax Bill.

Provisions of the New Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

Effort to be Made to Remove the Duty on Imported Cattle.

Bill for the Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau Reported in the House.

Mr. Johnson and the Revenue Appointments—A Plain Statement.

The McCardle Case—Arguments in the Supreme Court on a Motion for Dismissal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

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CONGRESS.